# THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,416—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA



ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Aug | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 10500 |
| 26th " | CALEDONIA | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 2nd Sept | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11600 |
| 9th " | OCEANA | 7000 | ---- | --- |
| 16th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 23rd " | EGYPT | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 30th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 7th Octr | ARABIA | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 14th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 21st " | PERSIA | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 28th " | MANTUA b | 11000 | CHINA | 8000 |

**The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.**

**Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.**

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipped at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

**Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.**

**Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.**

### HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Jan. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 13th " | PERSIA | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 27th " | OCEANA | 7000 | ---- | --- |
| 3rd Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 10th " | CHINA | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANTUA | 11000 |
| 24th " | ARABIA | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 2nd Mar. | MACEDONIA | 10000 | ---- | --- |
| 9th " | EGYPT | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 16th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 23rd " | *ARCADIA | 7000 | ---- | --- |
| 30th " | PERSIA | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 30th " | MARMORA | 10500 | ---- | --- |
| 6th April. | MOOLTAN | 10000 | ---- | --- |
| 13th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 10000 |
| 20th " | MANTUA | 11000 | ---- | --- |
| 27th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 12500 |
| 4th May. | ARABIA | 8000 | ---- | --- |
| 11th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 18th " | EGYPT | 8000 | ---- | --- |

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY*.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 495 or Rs. 891 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| To London by Sea | Rs. 598 or Rs. 637 | Rs. 722 or Rs. 949 |

**TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.**

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

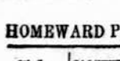
### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

**PASSAGE & SHIPPING.**

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge, |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis, |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA: | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON: | GRINDLAY & Co. |

### SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Balduino | 4,530 | D. Maganzini | 15th Sept. 1911 |
| R. Rubattino | 4,580 | L. Mancini | 15th Oct. 1911 |
| D. Balduino | 4,580 | D. Maganzini | 15th Nov. 1911 |

**RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.**

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Tickets | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years | Rs. 750* | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247-8 |

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

**INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS**

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

**BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.**

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 16th Sept. 1911 |
| Capri | 6,000 | P. Figari | 16th Oct. 1911 |
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 16th Nov. 1911 |

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

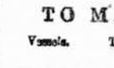
For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

**LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of 14 Box Leading Cases. By W. R. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.**

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lhasa | 2184 | Fri. | 18th Aug. | 6 a.m.† | direct. |
| Dwarka | 1695 | Thurs. | 24th Aug. | 9 a.m. | direct. |

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Aug, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Pundua," 3,305 tons, on Wednesday, 23rd August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Parnda," 3306 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons, on or about 26th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th August, 1911.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ville de la Ciotat | 6,378 | Eschenauer | 31st Aug. 1911. |
| Australien | 5,365 | Aumeran | 28th Sept. 1911. |
| Nera | 5,538 | Casanova | 26th Oct. 1911. |
| Oceanien | 4,143 | Sellier | 23rd Nov. 1911. |
| Yarra | 4,142 | Ristorcelli | 21st Dec. 1911. |
| Polynesien | 6,363 | Bruno | 18th Jan. 1912. |
| Ville de la Ciotat | 6,378 | Eschenauer | 15th Feb. 1912. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oceanien | 4,143 | Sellier | 8th Sept. 1911. |
| Yarra | 4142 | Ristorcelli | 6th Oct. 1911. |

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Horaby Road, Agent.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elysia | 6368 | W. Robertson | 21st Aug. 1911. |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 8th Sept. " |
| Olympia | 5124 | R. H. Brown, R.N.R. | 23rd " " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C. F. Osborne R.N.R. | 9th Oct. " |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st " " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 4th Nov. " |
| Elysia | 6368 | A. Haig | 18th " " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 4th Dec. " |
| Olympia | 5124 | R. H. Brown, R.N.R. | 20th " " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C. F. Osborne R.N.R. | 3rd Jan. 1912 |
| Scindia | 5106 | W. Kelso | 23rd " " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 7th Feb. " |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

| | | | Leave Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elysia | 6368 | A. Haig | 26th Feb. 1912 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th Mar. " |
| Olympia | 5124 | R. H. Brown, R.N.R. | 24th " " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C. F. Osborne R.N.R. | 8th Apr. " |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 23rd " " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 4th May " |
| Elysia | 6363 | A. Haig | 17th " " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 3rd June " |

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | " 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | " 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | " 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | " 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | " 635 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | " 803 | 1,340 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez | " 446 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

**JOB PRINTING.**—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

## SHIPPING.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| a Somali | 2,655 | Kasch | 19th August, |
| b Markgraf | 3,680 | Ihle | 6th September, |

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

34, Mellow Street, Bombay 24th July, 1911.

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India,

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £ 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £ 325,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

### THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

### WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.


# CHRISTENING GIFTS.

STERLING SILVER.

**PORRINGERS**

**MUGS**

**BOWLS**

**EGGCUPS**

**SPOONS**

NURSERY RHYMES

Cased single or combination sets of cups, spoon ring, fork.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM | in canvas | ... Rs. 1-2 | per lb. |
| " " | " cooked on cut | ... " 2-8 | " |
| BEST WILTSHIRE BACON | " | ... Re. 1-0 | " |
| FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE | " | ... " 1-0 | " |
| PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR | " | .. " 1-0 | " |
| MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins | each | ... " 1-0 | |
| CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each | | ... Rs. 3-0 | |

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

## MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

**PRICE Rs. 3.**

THE Bombay Gazette

## EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

*SECOND EDITION.*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

**TO PARENTS.**

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

**PRADER RIPU.**

A Sure, Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

### C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE, PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil CHEDDAR LOAFS, CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Settees, tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

**Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.**
**Pratt's Motor Spirit.**
**Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.**
**Grease.**
**Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.**

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

**Snowflake 150° in cases.**
**Chester 125° " "**
**Monkey 125° " "**
**Elephant in tins and bulk.**

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

## GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

## DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

*The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.*

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, hesititude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 64 Essex Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

**THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.**

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, for the six months, ended 30th June, 1911, at the Rate of Rs. 20 (Twenty) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up), will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 5th September, 1911, at the office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, from 11-30 A.M. to 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), to Shareholders, whose names will stand on the Register on the 21st instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the Dividend Warrants.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant, to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS AND CO.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 15th August, 1911.

### NOTICE.

Estate of H. BICKNELL, late of Falmouth, in England, an attorney of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed H. BICKNELL, deceased, who died at Falmouth, in England, on or about the 20th day of April, 1911, and Probate of whose estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 25th day of July, 1911, to Mr. MERWANJI KAIKHUSRO, of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executor at the office of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, his Attorneys within one calendar month, from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executor will hand over the assets to the person entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1911.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Attorneys for the Executor.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1911, for the SUPPLY of PERFORATED COPPER SHEET.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 120 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Ag. Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 14th August, 1911.

### BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

**DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.**

| NORTH-EAST ROUTE. | NORTH-WEST ROUTE |
|---|---|
| Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November. | Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer. |

| DOWN. | | DOWN. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay (Colaba) | D. 22-0 | Bombay (Colaba) | D. 21-30 |
| Delhi ..... | A. 6-45 | Delhi ..... | A. 8-45 |
| UP. | | UP. | |
| Delhi ..... | D. 22-45 | Delhi ..... | D. 21-0 |
| Bombay (Colaba) | A. 7-20 | Bombay (Colaba) | A. 8-15 |

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

### NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for information that I, ADAMJI MULLA ABDULALLY, propose erecting a THEATRE at New Churney Road, on the vacant ground belonging to the Improvement Trust, and numbered 57, Scheme III admeasuring about 1,200 sq. yds. and situated in the Municipal D. Ward.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said THEATRE should be received by the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, not later than the 22nd day of August, 1911, that is within 14 days from the issue of this notice.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.


Are you suffering
FROM
**DYSPEPSIA**
OR
**INDIGESTION.**
Then Try Edward's Papiya Essence.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, etc., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach. Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,

Medical Hall, Benares.

Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau "Bagha Depot, Betteah Chamaran," "I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deraged are now as right as possible, the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the prescription, which through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.


### NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire" d.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

## AMUSEMENTS.


**EXCELSIOR**
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-MORROW.

**AIDA**
AN
EGYPTIAN TRAGEDY.

One of the finest Art Films yet presented in a Picture Theatre.

A Brilliant colored representation of the Old Story of Radames and Aida the captive daughter of the King of Ethopia.

TRAGEDY AND PATHOS.
A
FULL PROGRAMME OF PICTURES.

TO-NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT OF THIS WEEK'S
POPULAR PROGRAMME.
FOOLSHEAD SLEEPWALKER
THE FALCONER.
THE
Birth Life and Death of a
PLANT
&c., &c., &c., &c.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

**SKATING RINK.**

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.
EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

MONDAY, 21ST AUG.:—SPORTS ON SKATES.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRADE MARK.
"LAXATETTES."
No appetite?
Bad taste in the mouth?
Tongue coated?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels?
Head ache?
Pimples?
Sallow Complexion?
LOOK OUT!
THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!
If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's
Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.
"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN
YOUR LIVER,
STIMULATE—STOMACH SCRETIONS,
FORCE THE BOWELS TO DO THEIR WORK,
Quietly, Naturally, Gently, Without Shocking the System.
Twenty-Five of Them Cost but One Rupee. For Mofusil One Rupee Four Annas, Postage Paid. Value-payable.
To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

**HOTEL WINDSOR.**
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).
J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.


## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8 Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SPONGES.—Imported directly from Turkey. No Intermediaries, all varieties in sizes. Prime qualities at lowest wholesale Prices can be seen at and supplied by MASTORIDES and HAGIS-TRATIS, Cama Building, Medow Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—A QUALIFIED ENGINEER, for Up-country Building Works. Apply to box No. 3136, care of this Paper.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 433, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '30 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc,

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand!) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Navi Wadi, 1st and 2nd Fanas Wadi Lane, Zaoba's Oart and Parel.

SUIT No. 304 of 1909.
Satyabhamabai
vs,
Ramrao Narayan and others.

Under instructions from Satyabhamabai, wife of Khunderao Moroji, the plaintiff, herein as Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgages dated the 21st day of August, 1908, of right, title and interest of the 1st defendant Ramrao Narayan the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the Consent Decree herein dated 7th day of March, 1911, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, the right title and interest of the plaintiff Satyabhamabai the Mortgagee and the first defendant Ramrao Narayan the Mortgagor, comprised in the said mortgage in the several properties situate at Navi Wadi, 1st and 2nd Fanas Wadi Lanes Zaoba's Oart and Parel, particularly described in the particulars of the property hereunder written, which right, title and interest as declared by the Decretal Order, dated the 3rd day of September, 1908, and made in Suit Nos. 579 of 1905 and 597 of 1906, consists of one equal half share in one moiety of the said properties payable to him immediately and one-fifth share in the other moiety, upon the death of his mother Radhabai widow of Narayan Raghunath.

The sale will be held on the premises at Navi Wadi, first described in the said Particulars, on Friday, the 25th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and out-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Navi Wadi, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four sticks be the same, little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old No. 64, New No. 659, Old Survey No. 387, and New Survey No. 283, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4902 and 4904, and Street No. 46-48 (1), and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east side thereof by Public New Wadi Lane, on or towards the west-side thereof by the compound wall and house of late Shri Krisuna Jagannathji and Madhowrao Anant, on or towards the south-side thereof by the property and stable of Atmaram Balcrishna, and on or towards the north by the house of Raghoba Madhaw, and which said premises are now in the present occupation of the heirs of Narayan Raghunath and the heirs of Vinayek Wasudeo Abaji.

No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land (pension and tax tenure), situate at New Wadi, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 64, New No. 643, Old Survey No. 387, and New Survey No. 303, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4854, 4855, Street Nos. 33-35 (1), and bounded on the east by the land of Kanji Arjun, on the west by the New Wadi Lane, on the north by the house of Keroba Raghoba, and on the south by the house of Narayen Kashinath, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenant of the heirs of Natayan Raghunath.

No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground with their messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate in Oart called Molowadi, at Fanas Wadi First Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of the Fort of the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty feet in breadth from north to south and eight feet in length from east, registered under Old No. 273, New No. 1919, Old Survey No. 284, New Survey No. 383, and which said premises at present are assessed under Ward No. 4626, 4627 and 4628, Street No. (1) and (2), and are bounded on the east by Oart belonging to Luxuman Yanoji and Bhiva Tanoji-Kolis, on the west by a passage reserved to pass and repass all purchasers of the said Oart, on the south by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Dadaba Runsord Joshi, and on the north by the ground and house belonging to Janna Bhicoan Kiney Bhandari, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of heirs of Narayan Raghunath.

No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground (pension or tax tenure), situate in Fanas Wadi Second Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 275, New No. 1911, Old Survey No. 284, New Survey No. 283, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4783, Street No. 27-29, and bounded on the east by the property No. 3 described in the schedule, on the west by the said Fanas Wadi Second Lane, on the north by the propsty of Sardar Vinayek Vasudev, and on the south by the property of Dinanath Sucaram, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the heirs of Narayan Raghunath.

No. 5.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground (pension or tax tenure), situate at first Fanas Wadi Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. A 1123, Old Survey No. 342, and New Survey No. 2-329, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4662, Street No. 30-32, bounded on the east by the Fanas Wadi First Lane on the west by the property No. 2 described in this Schedule, on the north by the property of the said Sardar Vinayek Vasudev and on the south by the property of the said Dinanath and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the heirs of Narayen Raghunath.

No. 6—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka Land or ground, situate at Parel Bhoiwada, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine thousand two hundred and forty-eight square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 14,227, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 1-2593, together with the bungalows and out-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward 969 (1), 962 (2), 970 (1), 970 (2), Street No. 329, 329 A, 330 and 330 A, and bounded on the east by the property of Khoja Hasum Shivji, on the west by the property of Juggiwan Mohundas Tuljaram, on the north by the said Bhoiwada Road, and on the south by the compound of the Government House, Parel, and which said premises are now in the occupation of heirs of Narayen Raghunath.

No. 7.—All that piece and parcel of Government Toka Land or ground, situate on the Parel Hill, Naigaum Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 155, New No. 14331, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1-2433, together with bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1462, 1463 1464 (1), Street Nos. 156—157 and bounded on the east by the property of Shaniwar Laxat and others, on the west by the property of the said Shaniwar Laxat, and others on the north by the property of Waman Ballaji, and others, and on the south by the property of Jehangir Khurzedji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the heirs of Narayan Raghunath.

No. 8—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land forming a portion of Fazendari land, situate in the Zaoba's Oart, Girgaum Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the City of of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 280, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, together with the building or chawl standing thereon, by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 4366, and Street No. 54, and bounded on the east by the leasehold land of Bora Izufohai Mulla Abdulally, on the west by the leasehold land of Dawram Keshowjee, and a passage of the Oart on the north by the property of Vurjiwandas Madhowdas, and on the south by a passage of the said Oart and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the heirs of Narayan Raghunath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao, Laud and Mehta, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

THE SALE of landed properties situate at Lower Mahim, near Dadar, advertised to take place on Sunday next, has been POSTPONED, till Sunday the 3rd proximo.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND OBSOLUTE STORES of Municipal Water Department.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Central Stores, (water works stores), Chinchpogly:—

A large quantity of surplus and obsolute stores consisting of large lot of cast iron air dome pipe, branches of different size C. I. Collars, bends, with and without sockets, tapers, C. I. pipes, brass tap bibs, pipe sockets, centre castings, C. I. Scrapes, C. I. Clips, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Rosy House", Apollo Bunder near the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and neatly made, dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, drawing-room suite in 10 pieces one very elegant nearly new mahogany piano with Corinthian brass knobs and brass candle holder by "Schreiber," with patent duplex resonator, one large Australian safe on stand, almyrah, cloth press, dressing and wash-hand tables, book cases, a large collection of books, rich plateware, glass and crockeryware, side-board and dumbwaiters, rich ornaments, teapoys and tables, writing tables, fancy clock, screen, large carpet, headed chucks, microscope, carved teapoy, cane chairs, half plate camera with lence, real oil paintings by a lady artist, medicine chest, fancy cups and saucers and vases with coat of arms of all nations, flower pots, flower vases, corner stands, meat safe, hall lamp, ice box, copper utensils, brass cage, nearly new gent's and lady's bicycles, sundries, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman, proceeding to America.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham, by Press, suitable for single or pair, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 18th August, 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as zoonda almyrah in 3 pieces teak double bedstead made to order, cots, meatsafe, cupboard, sofas, easy chairs, iron safes, almyrahs, office table, phonographs.

Several banjoes, violins, mandolines guitar cornet, etc.

At 3 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers. The property of a Hindu gentleman.

1 English rubber-tyred mailphaeton.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 fast bay carriage horse.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smatham, Byrne & Co., Attorneys for the executor of the late Mr. Thomas Mellor (of the Finlay Mills, Parel), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st August next, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort the effects of the deceased, consisting of glassware, crockeryware, plateware, furniture, such as writing table book case, rocking chair, cane furniture, cottage piano by Ross & Co., iron bedstead, stove, one gent's and two ladys' cycles, one rubber-tyred victoria, in good order, with bay, Australian mare, and harness, etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th August, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
41, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PRINTING MACHINERY, etc., at the Bombay Education Society Press, near Byculla Salvation Army Quarters, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, by order of the owners of the Bombay Education Society Press and the British India Press, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, 1911, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises, as above, the printing machinery, with their accessories and other surplus, materials consisting of binder's rolling press, board cutters, demi-printing machines, hot roller machine by Farmival and Co., royal printing machine, do. wooden screen presses, super royal perfecting machine, galley proof presses, super royal double press, book backing machine, label gilding machine, 1 vertical boiler 50 pressure by Saanks, double demi wharfdale machine, by Miller and Richard, do. by Hughes and Kimber, double super royal main machine, and gold blocking presses.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the lot to the purchasers, and the balance shall be paid and the goods cleared next day at the purchaser's expense.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th August, 1911.


Better be sure than sorry.
Mothers can only be *sure* of absolute freshness and cleanliness by having cakes and pastry made at home.
Wholesome and reliable scones, cakes and pastry can be made at home easily and at little cost with
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
—the *sure* raising powder.
Mix dry one part "Paisley Flour" to eight parts ordinary flour and proceed as usual.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1898.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Mombasa, |
| Madras, | Rangoon, | Nairobi, |
| Karachi, | Mandalay, | Nakuru, |
| Lahore | Colombo, | Kisumu. |
| Amritsar, | Kandy | Jinja, |
| Delhi, | Nuwara-Eliya. | Kampala, |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Camp.) | Entebbe. |
| Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 142, W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,460,398,39
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, | Cebu. | San Francisco, |
| Calcutta, | Shanghai. | Washington, |
| Singapore, | Hankow, | Mexico, |
| Hongkong, | Peking, | Panama, |
| Canton, | Yokohama, | Colon. |
| Manila. | Kobe, | Empire. |

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. O. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
CAPITAL .....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S. | Manilla |
| Bombay | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Honolulu |
| Madras | Malacca | Canton. |
| Rangoon | Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.) | Foochow |
| Colombo | Klang (F. M. States, | Shanghai |
| Karachi | Seremban (F. M. States. | Tientsin |
| Amritsar | Bangkok | Hankow |
| Penang | Batavia | Yokohama |
| Chaiping (Perak F. M. S.) | Sourabaya | Kobe |
| | Saigon | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.
JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.


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TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, Lift, E. L. and Fans. Apply—

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 16.] [BOMBAY, August 17.

## FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 1-2 per cent. Consol's | 78 1-16 | un | chgd |
| do. Rents | 94 3-4 | | 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan | 94 | un | chgd |
| 1-2 do. Gov. securities | 64 5-16 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London | 24 1-16 | 1-16 | |
| do. 2 months' hence | 24 1-8 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in New York | 52 1-2 | 1-8 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25-26 | un | chgd |
| do. do. at Berlin | 20-48 1-2 | 1-2 | |
| do. do. New York | 4-86 | 1-8 | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 3 p.c. | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 2 a Mar. | | |
| 8 months' sight | 2 3-4 | 1-8 | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight | 3 5-8 | 1-8 | |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | 2 1-8 | 1-3 | |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | 3 7-8 | un | chgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans | 1 1-4 | 1-3 | |
| do. 7 day Market Loans | 1 3-8 | un | chgd |

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet. Dull.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £900,000.

## COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000,

Rs. 15,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 17,00,000 " to Bombay
" 4,00,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 39,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 84 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 84 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta 1s. 4 1-32d. Bombay 1s. 4 1-32d.
Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 6,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" ..... " to Bombay.
" 4,20,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 10,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 84 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 84 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s. 4 1-16d.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales, Rs. 51,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | Steady. Dull. |
| Futures | Barely. Steady. |
| East Indian | ..... ..... |
| Manchester | Steady with little doing. |
| Total Sales | ... 1,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | 100 |
| Imports | ... 2,000 |
| Mid-Americans | ... 6-74+10 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | 9 11-16 unchgd |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·27 | 6·07 | 6·02 | 5·97 | 5·97 |
| —09 | —10 | —09 | —10 | —09 |
| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April. | April-May. | |
| 5·93 | 5·99 | 6·01 | 6·03 | |
| —09 | —09 | —09 | —08 | |

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-22 Jan. 11-22
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11-17 Jan. 11-21

NEW YORK— Sales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | ... 7,000 |
| Receipts at " Last year | ... ..... |
| Exports to Great Britain | ... ..... |
| Exports to Continent | ... ..... |
| Spot Cotton— | 12·60 unchgd. |
| Futures—Month of Oct. 11·26—04 | Declined on favorable weather reports and advanced partially on covering. |
| Futures—Month of Dec. 11·26—04 | |

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton | ... 11 7-8 unchgd |
| Futures month of Oct. | ... 11·21—32 |
| Futures month of Dec. | ... 11·23—31 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton | ... Quiet. |

## ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bengal M. G. | ... d 5 |
| F. G. seogal M. G. | ... d 5 2-16 |
| Fine Bengal M. G. | ... d 5 4-16 |
| Good Bhownagger | d 5 11 1-16 |
| F. G. Bhownagger | d 5 13 1-16 |
| Fine Bhownagger | ... d 5 15-16 |
| Good Oomras M. G. | ... d 5 12-16 |
| F. G. Oomras M. G. | ... d 5 14-16 |
| Fine Oomras M. G. | ... d 6 |
| Good M. G. Oomras | ... d 5 10-16 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras | ... d 5 14-16 |
| Good Broach | ... d 6 1-16 |
| F. G. Broach | ... d 6 7-32 |
| Fine Broach | ... d 6 6-16 |
| Good Khandeish | ... d 5 9-16 |
| F. G. Khandeish | ... d 5 11-16 |
| F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F. | d 6 4-32 |

Buyers, &c.—Nominal.
Months—Aug.-Sept.

Good Tinnevelly ... d 6 5-16

MANCHESTER, August 16.

Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ...8-1
" " 44 in. 38—38 1-2 yds 98s...8-6
White " 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sgr. ...10-4
" nainsooks 48 in. 19 yards 22×21...6-3

## WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 35—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 34 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-Billies. ... 35 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—August.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Value.—Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 35 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept—Sellers.

## SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Camp. per 416 lbs 35 p.c ex-ship | 48 unchgd |
| Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. | |
| Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal. | |
| YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p.c.ex-ship | 49 3-4 |
| Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. | unchgd |
| Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers. | |
| Brown Cawnpore | ... 44 3-4—1-4 |
| Do. Months—August.-Sept. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers. | |

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship | ... 72 1-4—1-2 |
| Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. | |
| Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Nominal. | |
| Tone of Linseed—Strong. | |
| Linseed Argentine—La Plata | ... 65 1-4 unchgd |
| Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers. | |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

| | |
|---|---|
| In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | ... 13 1-4 unchgd |

RUBBER—

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber | ...4 6 1-2—Aug.-Sept.—Value. Quiet. |

METALS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Scrotors | ... £ 67 1-4 |
| Yellow Metal | ... d 6 1-8 |
| Standard Copper G. M. B. | ...£56 5-16 |

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest Australian Beef Tallow | ... 33 |
| " " Mutton Tallow | ... 25-8 |

General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm.

SUGAR—

| | |
|---|---|
| German Granulated Sugar O & F | |
| India (Double bags) | ...16 7 1-2—Sellers. |
| Do. Months of Shipment | ...Oct.-Dec. |
| Tone—Only limited business. | |
| Hungarian Crystals Sugar O & F | |
| India. | ... ..... |
| Do Months of Shipments | ... ..... |
| German Beet-root 88 p.c. | ...14—Sellers. |
| Months of Shipments | ...October. |
| Tone—Market opened easier and closed lower owing to realisations old crop. Slight rains closed firm. | |
| E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India | ...19 0 3-4—Sellers. |
| Months of Shipments | ...Jan.-March. |
| Tone—Steady nothing doing. | |
| money. Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay | ...14-6—Value |
| Months of Shipments | ...Oct. |
| Tone—Firm. | |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta | ..... |
| | Aug.-Nov.—13 7 1-2—Value. |
| | July-Oct.—1912—12-8—Value. |
| Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi | ... ..... |
| Do. do. | ... ..... |
| | Aug.-Nov.—13-9—Value. |
| | July-Oct.—1912—12 4 1-2—Value. |
| Fine White Java C&F Calcutta | ... ..... |
| Do, do. | ... ..... |
| | Aug.-Nov.—14 1 1-2—Value. |
| | July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value. |
| Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi | ... ..... |
| | Aug.-Nov.—14-3—Value. |
| | July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value. |

General Tone—Firmly held but nothing doing.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [17th August, 1911.

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 4 Boxes Bullns. | 2,30,400 | London | Chartered Bank |
| 1 Box Bullns... | 53,760 | do | Mercantile Bank |
| 15 Boxes Bullns. | 6,91,200 | do | National Bank |
| Sovs ..... | 1,27,500 | do | do |
| 1 Box Bullns ... | 76,800 | do | Indian Specie Bank |
| 1 Box Bullns ... | 76,800 | do | Comptoir National |
| 2 Boxes Bullns. | 1,53,600 | do | Eastern Bank |
| 1 Box Bullns ... | 88,400 | do | Hongkong Bank |
| 2 ParcelsSilver | 90 | do | do |
| 1 Box Bullns... | 19,200 | do | International Bank |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th Aug., 1911.

| By | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G I P Railway | 51 | 60,819 |
| B B and C I Railway | 30 | 35,917 |

## DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | ... | 795 bales |
| Wheat | ... | 18,783 cwts. |
| Linseed | ... | 1,892 " |
| Rapeseed | ... | 1,012 " |
| Gingellyseed | ... | 261 " |
| Poppyseed | ... | 74 " |
| Groundnuts | ... | 532 " |
| Castorseed | ... | 6,638 " |
| Rice | ... | 38,801 " |
| Myrabollams | ... | Nil |
| Cottonseed | ... | 7,141 " |
| Mowraseed | ... | 7,381 " |
| Gram | ... | 1,591 " |
| Joowar | ... | 5,000 " |
| Maize | ... | Nil |

Bombay markets are closed to-day owing to the Gokul Ashtami Holiday.

## THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1911-1912:—

Latest Month.

| Presidency. | Estimate Rs. | Actual. Rs. | Better than Estimate. Rs. | Worse than Estimate Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| August 1911. | | | | |
| Bengal | 89,90,000 | 45,30,550 | 5,40,550 | ..... |
| July 1911. | | | | |
| Bombay | Nil. | 4,400 | 4,400 | ..... |
| Total ... | 89,90,000 | 45,34,950 | 5,44,950 | ..... |

Five Sales of Bengal Opium and four months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

| Presidency. | Estimate Rs. | Actual. Rs. | Better than Estimate. Rs. | Worse than Estimate. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To end of Aug. 1911. | | | | |
| Bengal | 27680000 | 32271025 | 4641025 | ..... |
| To end of July 1911. | | | | |
| Bombay | Nil | 41500 | 41500 | ..... |
| Total ... | 27680000 | 32312525 | 46325?5 | ..... |

## BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th August 1911, as compared, with the statement of 1st Aug., 1911:—

| LIABILITIES. | August 1. Rs. a. p. | Aug. 8. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up. | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund... | 1,79,00,000 0 0 | 1,79,00,000 0 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c ..... | 2,05,11,974 4 9 | 2,31,27,147 11 6 |
| Other Deposits, &c ..... | 17,51,98,023 11 5 | 17,21,87,953 1 2 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c..... | 9,38,453 1 8 | 12,55,948 13 9 |
| Sundries ..... | 12,13,906 15 10 | 12,47,755 0 0 |
| | 23,57,57,369 1 8 | 23,56,69,807 10 5 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Govt. Securities | 2,41,51,650 0 0 | 2,33,43,920 0 0 |
| other authorised investments ... | 53,77,649 0 0 | 53,46,782 0 0 |
| Loans on Govt. & other authorised securities | 3,71,55,388 14 2 | 3,63,06,948 4 7 |
| Accounts of Credit on do ... | 3,95,45,983 1 1 | 3,92,31,961 0 4 |
| Bills discounted, &c ..... | 2,65,23,936 1 3 | 2,79,20,877 5 0 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 42,39,771 15 9 | 44,59,584 10 2 |
| Bullion ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dead Stock..... | 21,93,023 11 4 | 22,08,053 6 10 |
| Sundries ..... | 13,164 13 2 | 12,667 7 4 |
| | 3,66,582 8 2 | 3,00,767 12 10 |
| | 13,94,67,029 14 11 | 13,92,21,561 15 1 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office.. | 9,62,90,269 2 9 | 9,64,48,245 11 4 |
| Cash, &c., at Branches ..... | | |
| | 23,57,57,369 1 8 | 23,56,69,807 10 5 |

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at Head Office ..... | 1,71,345 | Decrease. |
| Government at Branches ... | 27,66,519 | Increase. |
| Other Deposits ..... | 30,60,078 | Decrease. |
| Post Bills ..... | 3,33,490 | Increase. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bank's Investments..... | 7,38,597 | Decrease. |
| Loans..... | 7,58,390 | Do. |
| Accounts of Credit ..... | 3,14,072 | Do. |
| Mercantile Bills ..... | 13,92,941 | Increase. |
| Cash at Head Office ..... | 51,39,467 | Decrease. |
| Cash at Branches ..... | 58,47,443 | Increase |

Percentage 43·76.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HILL—August 5, at Saidpur, Margaret Ann Mackenzie Hill, aged 76 years.
BALL—August 6, at Lahore, Beryl Eleanor Edith, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs A R Ball, aged 2 months and 14 days.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer "Salsette" due at 6 a. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Our Star film "Foolshead," the Excelsior Commedian. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim: "Small losses often prove great gains."—WALL STREET MAXIM.

### THE ENGLISH MAIL.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-morrow.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March ..... On the Road ..... J. Ord. Hume
Grand Finale ..... Ariele ..... Otto Bach
Egyptian Serenade ..... Amina ..... Lincke
Selection ..... The Balkan Princess ..... Rubens
Valse ..... Amour Passager ..... Zuleeta
Grand Selection ..... Il Bravo ..... Mercadante
Galop (Bell Solo) ... The Tubaphone ... J. Ord. Hume

## A WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I, through the medium of your columns, warn the public against an individual, who is going round the town hawking small manufactured articles such as, cleaning and polishing cloths, toys, leather paste, etc. The hawker in question is not of the usual breed: he speaks English fluently, is very glib of tongue, and has at his command all the patter of the itinerant pedlar. The article for which he seems to find the readiest sale is, a self-contained metal cleaning and polishing cloth, for which he charges one rupee. A precisely similar article, only four times the size, can be obtained at a large local store for three annas; he is thus netting a comfortable profit of 1,700 per cent. Rubber is n't in it! It is not pleasant being made a fool of as I have been, but that need not deter me from warning the public, and if this communication saves others from being victimized, it will not have been written in vain. The individual in question is related to two well-known men in this city, whose names he makes use of presumably as a guarantee of his respectability as a trader. I will refrain, however, from mentioning their names, leaving them to approve, or not, his business acumen.—Yours, etc.,

X.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB COTTON.

The first forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1911.—On an average of five years ending with 1909-10, the area under cotton in the Punjab has represented some 6·8 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.

Rainfall.—There was good rain in March, which is the time for cotton sowings in all divisions but Delhi, and so the zamindar, flushed with the high prices he had just received for his previous year's cotton, hastened to sow as large an area as possible. But in the Delhi division they sow in May-June and then the rain was short, and so the sowings, especially of unirrigated cotton, are short too. Since sowings there has been an almost unbroken drought, unirrigated crops have withered away or fed to cattle and even irrigated crops are suffering. Grass hoppers (toka) have—as always in a dry year—done much damage. Bollworm is now reported from all over the province. It threatens to destroy whatever escapes the drought. The people are not yet alive to this peril: they are being told what to do.

Under such circumstances the figures of "sown areas" have little but an historical interest. In British districts the area is 1,206,300 acres compared with 1,196,800 acres reported in July 1910. This is 2 per cent less than the final cotton area of 1910. The quinquennial average area is 1,493,480 acres. This year there is an increase of 10 per cent. in the irrigated and a decrease of 40 per cent. in the unirrigated area compared with last year.

Delhi division.—Nearly all the unirrigated cotton is in this division. The area has fallen from 238,400 acres last year to 104,800 acres, and nearly the whole of this has been destroyed by drought. The irrigated area is 151,600 acres or much the same as last year; it has not been seriously affected by the drought.

In the other divisions I shall not specifically mention the unirrigated cotton. The total is only 95,500 acres and most of it will not survive.

Irrigated cotton.—Jullundur division is responsible for only 44,400 acres of irrigated cotton—the same as last year. Condition as regards drought is average; as regards bollworm is unknown.

In the Lahore division, the area sown has risen from 225,700 acres to 261,500 acres. Condition as regards drought is average, bollworm is apparently universal.

In the Rawalpindi division, there is a 6 per cent. increase to a sown area of 112,600 acres—almost the whole of this in the Sargodha colony where bollworm has appeared.

The Multan division is the most important of all and 435,900 acres have been sown against 386,800 last year. There is bollworm in Lyallpur.

Time of sowing.—The dates of the earliest reported sowings are shown below against the districts which have been selected as representative of the divisions in which they are situated:—

| Division. | District. | First reported showings. | Whether sowing was early or normal or, late. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi ... | Delhi ... | Irrigated, 20th May. Unirrigated 16th June. | Late. |
| Jullundur... | Jullundur... | 1st April ... | Normal. |
| Lahore ... | Lahore ... | 5th March ... | Normal. |
| Rawalpindi. | Shahpur ... | 27th March. | Normal. |
| Multan ... | Lyallpur ... | 3rd week of March. | Normal. |

Native States.—The area sown in the Native States of Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha and Kapurthala is 115,400 acres or 20,600 acres less than last year. Most of tois is irrigated.

By order of the Empress Dowager of China, the Prince Regent has given instructions that the education of the Emperor shall begin with the study of the "Ta Hsueh," or "Learning for the Great." His school hours in the morning are from 7 to 10, during which he is to study and to hear expository discourses by his tutors. The afternoons are to be devoted solely to practice in penmanship. Imperial Tutor Lu and Chen have been ordered to prepare a schedule of lessons for the Emperor.

An offer of a ransom of £3,000 has been made by friends on behalf of Professor Edouard Richter, the German geologist, who was captured by brigands more than two months ago, while making an ascent of Mount Olympus, near Thessaly. The brigands have demanded £50,000, as well as presents of jewels, but the Turkish Government have declined to recognise any claims, and have sent two bodies of troops to capture the brigands. In order to obtain information of the brigands whereabouts, the inhabitants of surrounding villages were soundly flogged, but without effect.

## THE WEATHER.

The general summary of the weather reports for the past week published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" was as follows:—

There was good rain during the week in parts of the Konkan, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Savantvadi and Kolhapur, moderate in parts of Surat, Dharwar, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha and slight elsewhere except in Sind. More rain is required throughout the Presidency and especially in Gujarat. Standing crops were slightly damaged by insects in the Upper Sind Frontier and Belgaum, by rats and insects in Karachi, Dharwar and Kolhapur, and by severe winds in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. They were suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Sind, Ahmednagar and Kolhapur, and in Northern Gujarat, and the Gujarat Native States they are almost entirely withered. Elsewhere they are generally in good condition. Kharif sowing continues in parts of Sind, the Deccan, Baroda, Savantvadi and Kolhapur and has stopped for want of rain in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Transplantation continues in parts of Larkana, the Konkan, Nasik, Poona, and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition, but is deficient in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Mahi Kantha. Drinking water was generally adequate except in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. The fodder-supply was adequate except in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh, Satara and the Gujarat Native States. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Prices of food-grains have risen in Sukkur, Larkana, Ahmedabad, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur Bijapur and Belgaum and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 15 to 33 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 17 to 39 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 16 to 34 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 5 to 28 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 18 to 23 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The rainfall continues nearly general in Burma, has decreased in north-east India and remains locally distributed in the central parts of the country. It has been general in the east of the United Provinces and has spread to many stations in the west of the United Provinces. The principal amounts are: Tavoy, one and a half inches, Moulmein, Toungoo, Kyaukpyi and Shillong, two; Gaya, one; and Bareilly and Simla, one and a half.

The forecast shows some rainfall in Gujarat and Central India west, but no important change elsewhere.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

A shock of moderate intensity was recorded in Simla this morning at four hours, twenty minutes, from a distance of about three thousand six hundred miles.

Not a drop of rain has fallen yet at Delhi, though the nights are slightly cloudy. The scarcity of fodder is being keenly felt.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Santhia," Captain C. P. Seddon, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon &c. reports having experienced fine weather to Goa, thence strong monsoon to Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Hspls- Byculla nads | Fort Colaba' In Chs | In Chs | In Chs | In Chs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered ..... | 44·28 | 46·37 | 46·57 | 39·26 | |
| Thursday, 16th August ..... | 0·14 | 0·27 | 0·39 | 0·25 | |
| Total ..... | 44·42 | 46·64 | 46·96 | 39·51 | |
| Same date last year ..... | 56·72 | 49·70 | 50·75 | 44·10 | |

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., GUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 16.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1909. | Corpdg. Total 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Gumballa Hill. ... | 0·58 | 39·55 | 62·21 | 52·84 |

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 17th AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants showing bolls, but irretrievably ruined by drought. Insects doing harm. Cotton crop estimate 10 annas in a rupee. Food-grains prospects gloomy; sowing six annas so far; no time left for further sowings.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains sowing backward. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower and crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seldom momentary light showers. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing.

Broach.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sometimes looks like rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy.

Viramgam.—Drought still continues. Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing, healthy and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding for a week. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Insects doing harm.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th August, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general ligh train has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0.13." Mainpuri 0.18." and Jhansi 0.10." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat records 0·38" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the eastern half of the division; Saugor has had 0·30, Hoshangabad 0·33", "Nagpur 0·36" and Raipur 0·40." Skies are moderately to heavily cluded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·25," Ratnagiri 0·27 and Karwar 1·07." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Poona has had 0·10," Belgaum 0·61" and Hyderabad 0·48." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and the eastern half of the Central Provinces. There has, however, been a decrease in the amount of precipitation in the Konkan. Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Fairly general but light rain has fallen in the United Provinces. In Gujarat, and Kathiawar, Surat continues to be the only station reporting rainfall of importance; but an increase of rainfall appears still possible in these areas.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Central Provinces. Some showers are likely in the United Provinces and the Deccan.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 17th Aug. up to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seabire (16th) | 92·8 | 82·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jask | ... | ... | ... | 0·00 |
| Muskat (16 h) | 98·3 | 89·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Aden | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rawalpindi | 107·9 | 83·9 | ... | 3·51 |
| Lahore | 107·4 | 85·2 | ... | 3·24 |
| Sirsa | 103·3 | 83·5 | ... | 2·22 |
| Ambala | 104·5 | 84·9 | ... | 6·90 |
| Delhi | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agra | 104·5 | 87·0 | ... | 1·94 |
| Mainpuri | 98·2 | 79·1 | 0·13 | 4·13 |
| Aden | 90·5 | 76·5 | 0·10 | 4·55 |
| Cawnpore | 83,2 | 77·9 | 0·13 | 4·25 |
| Allahabad | 91·6 | 77·5 | 0·05 | 5·70 |
| Jacobabad | 104·1 | 80·3 | ... | 0·05 |
| Karachi | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmer | 96·4 | 79·2 | ... | 1·95 |
| Jaipur | 101·2 | 82·6 | ... | 7·51 |
| Kotah | 95·6 | 83·1 | 0·05 | 7·79 |
| Bhuj | 89·5 | 77·0 | ... | 1·57 |
| Dwarka | 88·3 | 77·7 | ... | 1·59 |
| Veraval | 81·1 | 77·3 | 0·06 | 4·66 |
| Rajkot | 91·1 | 75·0 | ... | 3·01 |
| Jamnagar Para | 94·0 | 78·5 | ... | 4·28 |
| Surat | 85·9 | 76·1 | 0·38 | 14·07 |
| Ahmedabad | 89·6 | 77·2 | ... | 7·17 |
| Deesa | 94·3 | 78·4 | ... | 8·05 |
| Neemuch | 92·8 | 76·5 | ... | 9·26 |
| Indore | 94·1 | 71·0 | 0·04 | 10·15 |
| Jubbulpore | 76·3 | 72·3 | 0·01 | 23·24 |
| Saugor | 74·8 | 69·6 | 0·30 | 19·20 |
| Hoshangabad | 82·1 | 72·9 | 0·38 | 15·53 |
| Khandwa | 85·7 | 75·6 | ... | 7·45 |
| Akola | 85·7 | 73·1 | ... | 15·33 |
| Amraoti | 86·8 | 73·3 | ... | 14·63 |
| Nagpur | 83·6 | 72·8 | 0·36 | 30·95 |
| Chanda | 83·5 | 74·0 | 0·06 | 28·94 |
| Raipur | 79·7 | 73·1 | 0·40 | 37·33 |
| Bombay | 83·2 | 78·6 | 0·25 | 39·51 |
| Ratnagiri | 83·3 | 73·9 | 0·27 | 52·62 |
| Karwar | 83·5 | 75·7 | 0·48 | 59·19 |
| Belgaum | 78·8 | 73·5 | 1·07 | 59·32 |
| Malegaon | 84·9 | 70·1 | ... | 16·05 |
| Ahmednagar | 76·6 | 67·5 | 0·05 | 14·53 |
| Poona | 78·0 | 69·3 | 0·10 | 10·77 |
| Sholapur | 88·8 | 69·1 | ... | 11·86 |
| Vijapur | 84·7 | 68·8 | ... | 7·91 |
| Belgaum | 72·8 | 66·5 | 0·61 | 27·31 |
| Aurangabad | 80·2 | 69·2 | 0·05 | 16·25 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 86·9 | 73·2 | ... | 20·41 |
| Hyderabad | 86·8 | 71·2 | 0·48 | 15·42 |
| Bangalore | 86·8 | 67·8 | 0·38 | 71·04 |
| Calicut | 84·8 | 74·1 | 0·01 | 65·16 |
| Cochin | 86·2 | 74·2 | 0·20 | 55·58 |
| Colombo | 88·0 | 77·5 | ... | 8·60 |
| Masulipatam | 93·8 | 75·7 | 0·02 | 11·63 |
| Bellary | 87·5 | 74·3 | ... | 1·33 |
| Cuddapah | 93·7 | 76·6 | 0·05 | 6·26 |
| Madras | 99·0 | 80·0 | 0·01 | 2·45 |
| Bangalore | 81·3 | 68·8 | ... | 8·41 |
| Coimbatore | 85·9 | 70·3 | ... | 10·09 |
| Trichinopoly | 99·1 | 77·8 | ... | 1·31 |
| Negapatam | 99·5 | 76·0 | ... | 3·08 |

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 17th August, was 29·727 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette," August, 17.

Mr. Mirza Muhammad Baig to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class in the West Khandesh District vice Mr. Rahimuddin Abdul Latif, deceased, and to be member of the Dhulia Bench.

The leave on medical certificate for four months granted to Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Third Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, is extended by five months.

Mr. Vrijlal Maganlal, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Viramgam in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed, a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 15th August or subsequent date

Mr Krishnaji Ganesh Tilak, Second Class Second Grade, Subordinate Judge, to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge with effect from the date of his reinstatement, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Devgad.

Mr. S. B. Upasani, First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, to be also an Assistant Sessions Judge to exercise jurisdiction in the Khandesh Sessions Court.

The resignation of Mr. Rustamji Behramji Jijibhai of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Koerber, 3,157 tons, Captain A. Foresti arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo, and passengers.

The steamer Hatumet 2,884 tons, Captain J. Peters, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Sealda, 3,437 tons, Captain C. Swanson, sailed on Thursday for Java in ballast.

The steamer Achlibster, 2,920 tons, Captain J. E. Galt, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bunbury, with a cargo of wood.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Dufferin...Huddleston ..... .....R I M
R I M S Harding ...Comdr ... , Luck .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook B H Jones ..... ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Finnis.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 17.

Achlibster .....2870 Galt .....S W & Co
Fakbri .....2555 Baldvin.....Bo & H S N Co
Galles .....855 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Gothic.....2470 Walterworth .....
Indus.....2873 Stewart .....M M & Co
Koerber.....3157 Foresti.....A L S N Co
Mahammadi.....1251 Jeddie ...15-7...B & P S N Co
Pundua .....2136 Logan .....M M & Co

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D Lawoe ..... | 1817 | Francis ... | Repairing ... | | H T Ayoob |
| D & E Buffalo... | 2591 | Chilton... | Hull ..27-8 | J | Finlay & Co |
| F Onda .. | 3410 | Reddeck ... | Rangoon...18-8... | | M M & Co |
| K Bingo Maru .. | 3378 | Sceda ..... | Kobe ..... | 25-8..... | N U Kaishu |
| M Shah Jahan..... | 2566 | McBear..... | Jeddah ... | 18-8 | B & H S N Co |
| O Homayun..... | 2154 | Maloney ... | Red Sea Ports... | 20-8... | B & P S N Co |
| P Hohenfels .. | 3407 | Muller...22-3... | W & A Graham & Co | | |
| Q Naseri .....911 | Watson ...20-8... | Bo & P S N Co | | | |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Santhia ..... | 3353 | Seddon ... | Rangoon... | M M & Co | |
| 2 Elysia.....3094 | Robertson ..... | L'pool...21-8... | W & A Graham & Co | | |
| 5 Virawa.....2176 | Emmett ... | Calcutta ...28-8 | M M & Co | | |
| 6 Praesident...2086 | Bremer... | Durban...19-8 | A S & Co | | |
| 9 City of Calcutta... | 4886 | Rae ..... | G'gow ... | ...27-8... | |
| 12 & 13 Caledonia...3429 | Snow ..... | P & O Co | | | |
| 16 Somali.....1615..... | Kasch..... | Zanzibar...19-8 | A Strandes Co | | |

P & O Dock

Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy

B I Dock

Kola... ..... .....510 Morrison .....M M & Co

H W P D

Netravati ..... 693 Fakeera...Karachi .....B S N Co

100 Ton Crane

Orissa .....3525 Lyne ...Calcutta .....M M & Co

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessels | Commanders | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Achlibster ..... | Galt ..... | Sunbury July 25 |
| | Koerber ..... | Foresti... .... | Trieste Aug 1 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Dumra ..... | Wanley ..... | Persian Gulf &c |
| | Hatumet ..... ..... | Peters ..... | Calcutta |
| | Sealda ..... ..... | Swanson ... | Java |

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessels. | From. |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Clan Lindsay | Liverpool |
| 14 | Teesta | Straits |
| 14 | Elavana | Negapatam |

### ARRIVALS.

### Per s. s. "Koerber," August 17.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd s. s. "Koerber" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning :—

Ames, Mr J H
Aubert, Mr and Mrs
Bowyer, Mr G T
Bhedwar, Mr D
Cooper, Mr Ratanji
Dawar, Mr S R
Dawies, Mr S H
Davies, Mrs
de Cosson, Mr F C
England, Mr W R
Grafams, Mr A
Gopal, Mr
Guader, Mr J R
Hempel, Mrs
Hearsch, Mr
Jones, Capt
Jenkins, Lt N M
Kapadia, Mr
Lauprecht, Mr R
Lam, Mr J B
Magrin, Mr A M
Menachery, Rev'd and friend
Masters, Lt E
Mehta, Mr D B
Nash, Mr and Mrs
Prabhakar, Dr M G
Subadar, Mr and Mrs R S and child
Subedar, Miss
Savage, Mr T A
Sypsome, Mr Th
Steiner, Mrs A
Stylianidis, Mr and Mrs
Taleyarkhan, Mr J M
T mazos, Mr C
Watson, Sergt A
Werner, Mr and Mrs and child
Watts, Col
Wilson, Mrs F W

### THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Interrupted. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th August, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey..... | 16 | 5 | p. m. | 22 | 52 |
| Teheran ... | 17 | 1 | p. m. | 2 | ... |
| Suez ..... | 17 | 1 | 25 p. m. | 1 | 35 |

### NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan, will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted at 8 a. m (11-7-11.)

During interruption of this cable, telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at most (22-7-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can be accepted at sender's risk only (8-8-11.)

Bhamo route to China Right between Tengyueh and Yungchang and Tunhong and Manyuen But continues interrupted beyond Indian Funtier between Talifu and Thuyung (17-8-11).

Borasjoon reports Ahwaz line interrupted between Bamhormuz and Ahwaz (16-8-11).


STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

MARSHALLS BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. ... ..... | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose, 150 deg. ..... | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester, 125 deg. ..... | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ... | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. ..... ..... | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Monkey, 125 deg. ..... | 4 0 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins) .. | 3 10 0 | per two tins. |
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The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 18th August, 1911.


### THE RACES CONFERENCE.

THE first Universal Races Congress, which met at South Kensington under the presidency of Lord Weardale, the other day, may not have achieved much, but at all events it made a satisfactory beginning of its advocacy of the equality of the races in bringing thinking men and women together. Among the supporters of the movement were thirty Presidents of Courts, the majority being members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and delegates to the second Hague Conference, twelve British Governors and eight British Premiers, over forty colonial bishops, and about a hundred and thirty professors of international law, leading anthropologists and sociologists, the officers of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and other distinguished personages. Over twenty Governments were officially represented, and the list of writers of papers included eminent representatives of over twenty nations. The object of the Congress was to discuss in the light of science, and the modern conscience, the general relations subsisting between the peoples of the West and of the East, between the so-called white and the so-called coloured peoples, with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, more friendly feeling, and heartier co-operation. Mr. Spiller, an English delegate, took the lead in the general deliberations, reading a paper on the problem of race equality in which, having said that many races were at the present time treated, or maltreated, as inferior races, he asked, were there sound arguments in favour of that supposed inferiority? The common standard provided by university diplomas showed them that almost all races, even the majority of those which were regarded as inferior, were represented successfully in the universities of Europe and America. Equal in intellectual capacity, those races had proved by their intrepidity, activity and ingeniousness in war, hunting, cultivation of the soil, and commerce, that they were not inferior to others in the spirit of initiative. In regard to morality the sacred books of the East and other documents were permeated by the most profound ethical sentiment on the practical side. The differences between races were, therefore, mere differences of physical characteristics. It was only the social and historical element that transformed man into a civilised being. There were many who did not go the entire length Mr. Spiller would have them and, though practically all were inclined to admit that though it was not best for the world that all races should be equal, it was desirable that all races should have the best opportunities.

Several delegates expressed the view that the condition of the people of India was a disgrace to the Government, but they were individuals, with less knowledge than many of their colleagues on which to form a correct opinion. Mrs. Besant however struck the keynote of debate so far as India is concerned—where Indians have fewer grievances than they have in other parts of the Empire. And although the Conference had to deal with the races of the world, not merely of the British Empire, she urged the claim of Indians to live as freely in other British countries as other people do in India. There was much in the argument and of absolute truth in her statement that there is not a colony in the British Empire where the Indian can go and live in equity. If the self-governing colonies had the right to exclude Indians, then India should have the right to exclude the white man, said Mrs. Besant, who then went a little bit out of her way to observe that another grievance was that the best paid posts in the Indian Empire were not open to India's own people, and she demanded that Indians should have equality in their own country. India's economic freedom within her own borders and her trade had been destroyed by England, she said, apparently speaking of a subject she has not studied and she suggested that Protection ought to be employed for the sake of rebuilding her industries. Another claim made by India and voiced by Mrs. Besant was that of equality for the people in India. The poor people of India were illiterate, it is true, in the sense that they can not read and write, but they know far more of literature than did the artisans of England who could read and write and only read the sporting papers. If Mrs. Besant had confined herself to the subject with which she opened her address, her contribution to the deliberations of the Conference would have been infinitely more valuable than it was.

It is necessary that the question of the equity of treatment of Indians in other parts of the Empire shall be solved, but the solution is by no means easy. Other subjects to which Mrs. Besant drew the attention of the Conference can be well left to settle themselves. Of South Africa's treatment of the British Indian there is some small hope, but as for Australia there is none. Its Labourite Ministry and its rabid press are unanimous in their determination to keep out the Indian and how firmly resolved they are on this subject may be gathered from the recent fulminations of an Australian journalist, now on leave in England, who in the pages of a prominent political magazine tells the British nation that to a very large section of Australians, "German conquest would be quite a minor evil compared with a great influx of our allegedly peaceful and loyal coloured fellow-subjects from India or from any where else. In fact, if German conquest were the only visible safe-guard against such an influx, it might even be welcomed." According to this writer, the "White Australian" idea is not a political theory; it is a gospel. It counts for more than religion, for more than flag, because the flag waves over all kinds of races; for more than the Empire, "for the Empire is mostly black or brown or yellow; it is partly heathen; largely polygamous, partly cannibal. Some of it is married to its deceased wife's sister, which may not be objectionable, but a huge proportion of it still believes at its heart in the burning of its deceased brother's widow and that is wholly reprehensible." This is the way in which prejudice is kept up and it is enough to indicate how much the Races Conference has to overcome if it would justify its existence. But we may observe, by the way, that even this vitriolic writer, inadvertently perhaps, lets slip the real reason why the British Indian is not freely admitted into Australia. It is precisely the same as that which is responsible for restriction of his movements in South Africa. Australia, he writes, is so far from Europe and North America and is so close to Asia, that if it opened its gates it could easily get a hundred coloured immigrants for one white—not the kaffir variety of coloured immigrant, but a kind which is capable of competing in all kinds of skilled craftsmanship. Supposing this influx set in, the country's present working class would disappear for exactly the same reason which has prevented any white working class appearing in India, Burma or Ceylon. And, for that reason, Australia is closed to British India.

IRISH LORD CHANCELLOR.

SIR SAMUEL WALKER, whose death is announced, was the oldest member of the present Ministry, holding in it the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and was in his eightieth year. He also held the same office in the Ministry of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman formed at the close of 1905, and in those of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery of 1892 to 1895. He never was in the Cabinet, the Liberals not thinking the office he held of sufficient importance to entitle its holder to a seat in that important body. But the Unionists seemed to think otherwise as they included their Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the Cabinet. The predecessor of Sir Samuel Walker, Lord Ashbourne, was not only in the Cabinets of Mr. Balfour and the late Lord Salisbury, but was also created a Peer of the realm on his first appointment by the latter in 1885. He is five years younger than Sir Samuel and will very likely hold the same office again when his party comes next into power. He is of a literary bent and is the author of an important work on Pitt. Sir Samuel was a busy lawyer at the Irish bar and was Mr. Gladstone's Attorney-General for Ireland in his short-lived first Home Rule Ministry of 1885-86. When Mr. Gladstone came into office again in 1892, and formed his second Home Rule Ministry, he made Sir Samuel his Irish Chancellor, but conferred neither a peerage nor even a Baronetcy on him. The Baronetcy came to him only in 1906, conferred by the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, when he made him Chancellor again. This office has powers and duties in Ireland similar to those of the office of Lord High Chancellor in England. The latter is called Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and Ireland, but in Scotland, he scarcely has any jurisdiction, and in Ireland none, as that country has its separate Chancellor. Scotland also had its own Lord Chancellor before the Union of 1707, when he ceased to be appointed. Before the Union with Scotland the Lord High Chancellors of England had been mostly Commoners, but since 1707 they have invariably been made Peers, and they preside over the House of Lords. Very few of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland have also held the higher office of Chancellor of Great Britain, Lord Campbell and Lord St. Leonards being the on Al ones we remember. In Ireland, the Lord Chancellor, if he is a Peer, has precedence next after the Archbishop of Armagh, who is Primate of Ireland and before that of Dublin. But if he is not a Peer, he takes rank below the Archbishop of Dublin. It is interesting to note that at the Coronation of William IV. the Irish Lord Chancellor walked next after the Lord High Chancellor and took precedence over Lord President of the Council and Lord Privy Seal. But this was unusal and this high precedence has not been allowed since.

A HAJIS' HOSPITAL.

THE affairs of the Hajis are once more being brought prominently to the front. Yesterday a meeting of Mahomedans was called to protest against the tax levied by the Turkish Government on hajis, when they reach Jeddah. It is only a matter of a very few rupees, but at the same time it is regarded as a serious hardship upon people, the motive for whose pilgrimage is religious and who frequently have less than sufficient means with which to make the long journey. Representations on the subject are being made to the Turkish Government, with what result we shall presently learn. Much more important however, and a project about which there can be no doubt that it will greatly benefit the pilgrims, is the proposed erection of a hospital at Jeddah, to be reserved for cases of sickness which occur among them. This proposal has been under the consideration of the Government of Bombay for several months, having been raised by a despatch from the British Ambassador at Constantinople. Representations from such a source naturally commanded earnest consideration, and the information contained in the despatch discloses a pitiable state of affairs, which require urgent remedy. The hajis, many of whom, as it is well known have barely sufficient or even insufficient means to perform the pilgrimage, endure the greatest hardships. Many of them fall ill, but for the want of a well-equipped hospital to which they can be admitted they are subjected to very great suffering and often die in the streets of Jeddah for want of medical care. The majority of them come from India, and it is therefore to India's charity that an appeal has properly been made. It is estimated that a sum of five and a half lakhs will be sufficient to build the hospital, and to provide it with an endowment sufficient to produce its annual cost of maintenance. As an appeal is to be made to Mahomedans throughout India, the raising of such a sum will entail no sacrifice on any one, while it will be instrumental in saving many lives and of avoiding much unnecessary suffering. With this object the Government of India were first asked to approach the other provincial Governments and the Mahomedan States, but while they have every sympathy with the scheme, they have decided that an appeal will be more suitably made by the Haj Committee in Bombay. That body, therefore, of which Mr. S. M. Edwardes is the president, will now take the matter in hand and we are sure that the object is one which will require no commendation to the rich of the Mahomedan community. The money should be very quickly raised, and the actual work commenced at as early a date as possible.

MR. W. H. LUCAS, I. C. S., has been nominated by H. E. the Governor of Bombay to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council in place of the Hon'ble Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., whose resignation has been accepted.

DURING the week ended August 15, 590½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse at Bombay. Two and a half were purchased by the farmer at Surat, and the remaining 588 were shipped to China; 79½ cases were imported from Indore.

SANCTION has been received for the payment of monthly bonuses to certain members of the subordinate establishment employed on the Malakand Tunnel, Upper Swat River canals.

A FRONTIER correspondent states that Sardar Mahomad Azim Khan has been removed from the post of Governor of Jellalabad owing to advanced age, and his son, Mahomad Aziz Khan, has been appointed in his place.

A SEVERE outbreak of bubonic plague is reported at Malang, Java, where forty-one cases have occurred, all but one terminating fatally. At Kediri five cases ocurred and all terminated in death. So far, only one plague patient is reported at Sourabaya, at the eastern end of Java.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 12 was 532, giving a death-rate of 28·39 per annum per thousand as against 36·80 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·27, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 51 died from fevers; 11, plague; 4, small-pox; 3 cholera; 31, leprosy; 39, phthisis; 35, diseases of the nervous system; 161 affections of the respiratory organs; 56 diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 40, still-born; 86, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 229; Hindu low caste, 55; Musalman, 125; Parsee, 28; Jew 4; Native Christian, 33; Eurasian, 2; European, 1; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 384 as against 358 for the corresponding period of last year, and 360 the average over the past five years.

WHAT is the thought in an English schoolboy's mind when he begins, "I say!" Merely to call attention, an Englishman would say; but in an article in the "Revue Economique Internationale" the Chairman of the Anglo-Austrian Bank builds a whole theory on the idiom. The English schoolboy, he writes, is of the "go ahead" and "help yourself" type. When a German has a story to tell he reckons on his comrade's inquisitive nature, and starts with "Listen." The Frenchman relies on the conversational instinct of his nation and says "Dites, donc." The Englishman, conscious of his native superiority, begins with "I say," and expects everybody to listen. Even more interesting is the writer's account of the use we make of the personal pronouns. The German, well drilled, writes "You" with a capital and "I" small; the Frenchman, always democratic, writes both with a small letter; the Englishman writes "you" small and "I" large.

## WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 28.

EVERYTHING seems so quiet after the excitement of the coronation and coronation visits by the King. Now we are busy makings preparations, packing for our summer holidays, London and the South of England has been so terriby hot and dry that crowds have taken refuge at the watering places on the French coast, which I hear are so crowded that it is almost impossible to get accommodation. In London and the south the heat is still tropical, it is twenty-five days since rain fell. And it all does seem so strange, for I was staying in Scotland during the King's visit, certainly not in Edinburgh, and it was wet and cold. People are now appearing in the streets in the lightest of summer attire. It may be as well to point out that any attempt to be unconventional in the matter of dress during the heat is dangerous, as we hear of a man being arrested in Montreal last week for wearing an overcoat in the street, when the thermometer stood at nearly 100deg, The policeman who arrested him thought he was insane. My remarks about the weather will justify me is giving you the following, which I heard the other day. If there is any country in the world, where the weather is more discussed both by press and public than in England, I should be glad to know its name. The thermometer has only to rise to ordinary summer heat, and in July, when we expect some warm weather, and forthwith columns of the newspapers are filled with the great heat. If we wake in December to two degrees of frost, the papers fill as many columns with the cold snap. One would really think that heat and cold were abnormal in England, things portending terrible events. Whereas our climate is much the same as that of other European countries, tempered by the fact that we are an island.

### A WEDDING.

I am sending you an account of Captain Myles Ponsonby's wedding with Miss Rite Longfield, as the bridesmaids' dresses were rather quaint. The bride was given away by her father, Colonel Longfield, and looked very lovely in a gown of white and gold brocade, with a long train of superb point de Milan lace, which was lined with gold tulle and bordered with pale gold tissue. She wore a wreath of orange blossom in her hair and a long tulle veil.

### THE BRIDESMAIDS

Wore dresses of white satin trimmed with gold insertion, and gold veils over wreaths of smilax, with purple pansies on each side of the face. The bride's train was borne by her two nephews, Master Dominic Browne and Master Ambrose Congreve, little Miss Joan Mason, cousin of the bride, walking between them. The aisle was lined with several non-commissioned officers of the bridegroom's company of the Grenadier Guards, and at the conclusion of the service the bridesmaids distributed bouquets of roses, tied with silver ribbon, to the congregation.

### AT GOODWOOD.

Everyone expected that it was going to rain at Goodwood but despite the fact that the glass had fallen slightly in the night the day turned out as bright and as warm as ever. The fact of the King remaining in town owing to the political crisis undoubtedly affected the attendance at the meeting to a certain extent, but the various enclosures were very well filled, and although the racing was not particularly exciting, the commencement of the meeting was decidedly pleasant and enjoyable one. There was a great number of chars-a-banes to convey racegoers to the course, but taxicabs from London certainly out-numbered all other conveyances, and they proved far quicker and more reliable than the ordinary horse-drawn equipage, especially where the Goodwood Hill becomes so terribly steep and trying. In the great heat, horses were very exhausted and almost done before they reached the summit of the hill, but inspectors of the Society for the Prevention of the Cruelty to Animals were watchful and took care that no wanton acts were perpetrated and that the horses were not burdened with more than they could draw.

### GOOD ADVICE.

How to deal with bores—this is a momentous subject in hot weather, when a bore, like a bowler hat, seems twice as heavy. One recommendation is to introduce the bore to another bore. Bores, it is said, never weary one another, therefore they are best together. I am afraid that the conclusion is unsound. I have known a bore to complain of another bore! For his proper development he needs the fertiliser of a sympathetic attention. And this is not a virtue characteristic of bores. Bores of a feather never flock together. If they did, we should hardly know the name or the thing. They prefer to prey on the unc'fish courtesy of the good-natured.

### JEWELS.

The London Season—now practically over—has been notable for the splendour of the jewels displayed on all occasions of importance. This vogue was led by the Queen, whose diamonds, which included the famous "Stars of Africa," were magnificent. The Duchess of Roxburghe's emeralds are very wonderful, and it is said that their greater beauty is only equalled by some belonging to the German Empress. The Duchess possesses two superb necklaces, one of emeralds only, and another of diamonds and emeralds, and a tiara and stomacher of large emeralds set with diamonds. She has recently added to her collection of these costly gems one of immense size and value which once belonged to an Indian Prince.

### THEATRE.

We went to the first night at the Haymarket Theatre, when a delightful new play called "Bunty Pulls the Strings" was given and played entirely in the Scotch dialect by a cast of actors that I imagine must be Scotch, for there was no pretence about their accent. Bunty, the heroine, who "pulls the strings," is first cousin to Maggie in "What Every Woman Knows," and consciously or unconsciously, holds a brief for Women's Rights, by the way in which she proves her mother-wit and readiness and the superiority of women in moments of emergency! Then, when her remarkable good sense and perspicacity are alluded to, she demurely accepts the meed of praise measured to her, and adds that she is sure she could always do better than any man if she could only get the chance. The play is full of dry humour, and there are some really witty and delightful lines in it. And then the dresses! Those worn by the women, who in the second act came up the path to the kirk door, caused such an impression in the theatre that ripples of laughter passed over the audience without a word being said as they appeared one by one or in groups, They wore crinolines of large dimensions, and their hair was nearly all hidden at the back in black chenille nets. They had on white stockings and little flat-heeled black boots, coming just to the ankle, which were plainly visible each time the crinolines swung about, and they appeared to have the champagne-bottle shoulders, which were the fashion in those days, and the small waists of the period. In fact, it was astonishing to see a by gone form as well as fashion so realistically revived! Some of the ladies wore pork-pie hats, whilst the men were full whiskered, and had the long hair reminiscent of Crimean days and very fluffy beaver hats. You can imagine how much we all laughed at these costumes, so accurately copied from pictures of the period that they looked as if they had stepped out of an old volume of Punch. The author of the play, Mr. Graham Moffat, and his wife and daughter all took part in this really diverting play. The latter shows herself to be a real artist in her part as Bunty, so bonny and demure, yet so managing that she pulls the strings from first to last, clears up every situation, and makes everybody do as she wishes!

### FASHION.

The delightful one piece gowns were never more popular or seen in greater variety than at present. They can be made in any material, are of course short and suit any occasion. How much better holiday makers look in this style of dress than the old fashion of skirt and blouse can hardly be imagined. I saw a very good model the other day, the dress was made of black and white check, the Magyar bodice being bound round neck and sleeves with black, a deep black tuck was stitched on midway down the skirt, which suggested a tunic, a black cord was worn round the waist, this was worn over a lace blouse and looked most suitable for a holiday frock. The collars in Quaker style grow deeper and deeper but the fichu is the newer mode, and it is so adaptable, and becoming that, when summer wanes and muslin frocks are no longer, wearable, it will reappear on our evening toilettes. Gauzy printed voiles and organdie muslins are charming with the frilled fichu, the high waisted skirt, and the swathed hand of soft satin, and these are invariably slightly full at the waist, the hem being finished with tucks, or sometimes divided by bands of insertion lace. The V opening left by the fichu is filled in by a collarless chemisette of transparent net or lace, or the cape fichu with gauged lines at the centre back demands a round yoke, which shows slightly at the back. An old-fashioned bodice is so transformed by the fichu that it looks smart and up to date, but the folds must be well drawn down over the arms, and the terminating frill reach to the elbow without covering it.

### WOMEN'S WORK.

A new appointment secured by a Lady. To Newcastle West, County Limerick, belongs the distinction of possessing the first lady town clerk. At a meeting of the town commissioners it was unanimously resolved to elect as town clerk Mrs. John Flanagan, the widow of the late holder of the office. Newcastle West is a town with a population of 2,599, and is twenty-seven miles south-west of Limerick.

## URDU SCHOOLS IN BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the letter of the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad published in your issue of the 12th instant, in reply to my letter published in that of the 5th idem, I refer the reading public to what he is reported to have said in the Poona meeting of the Moslem League. He asserted that in Baroda Mahomedan boys were compelled to learn Gujarati, as no Urdu schools were to be found in villages remote from towns. I gave instances of 8 villages in one of the four districts of the Baroda State, where Urdu schools have been opened, even though they are villages, though they are remote from towns, and contain such a small number of Mahomedans as 583 to 342 all told. I am, therefore, not surprised to find the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin in ruffled spirits. The chief point in my letter referred to the existence of Urdu schools in 'villages remote from towns,' and therefore it is rather amusing to find him quoting different passages and thereby taking recourse to other side issues. For fuller conviction I give below the names of other villages and small Kasbas, in the remaining three Districts of Baroda territory, which have Urdu schools :—

| Names of villages and small Kasbas. | Mahomedan population. Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BARODA DISTRICT,— | | | |
| Vaso... ... ... | 554 | 581 | 1,095 |
| Sojitra ... ... | 390 | 355 | 745 |
| Savli... ... ... | 387 | 289 | 676 |
| Anti ... ... ... | 346 | 293 | 639 |
| Bakrol ... ... | 330 | 259 | 589 |
| Sankheda ... ... | 278 | 279 | 557 |
| Chanpa ... ... | 201 | 214 | 415 |
| Vadu ... ... | 224 | 170 | 394 |
| Bahadarpur ... ... | 212 | 176 | 388 |
| NAVSARI DISTRICT,— | | | |
| Kathor ... ... | 1,053 | 1,314 | 2,367 |
| Gandevi ... ... | 633 | 607 | 1,240 |
| Dabhel ... ... | 499 | 565 | 1,014 |
| Variav ... ... | 355 | 548 | 903 |
| Billimora ... ... | 348 | 303 | 651 |
| Baleshvar ... ... | 289 | 341 | 630 |
| Ghala ... ... | 178 | 251 | 429 |
| Vesma ... ... | 206 | 221 | 427 |
| Mangrol ... ... | 209 | 212 | 421 |
| Tankoli (Local Board or Village School) ... | 44 | 55 | 99 |
| AMRELI DISTRICT,— | | | |
| Kodinar ... ... | 1,316 | 1,327 | 2,643 |
| Bet ... ... ... | 448 | 724 | 1,172 |
| Varvala ... ... | 498 | 530 | 1,028 |
| Dhari ... ... | 401 | 368 | 769 |

These Urdu schools are over and above those in large Kasba towns, and altogether there are 86 Urdu schools for boys and girls in the Baroda State.

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin quotes passages from State reports to show that Mahomedan children attend Gujarati schools. The reason given in the passage on page 65 of the Annual Report of the Minister of Education for 1907-08 (not 1908-09 as he states) is not the only one why Mahomedan boys attend one Gujarati school or other. In the last para of his letter he says that 'Mahomedan boys ought not to be sent to Vernacular schools other than their own.' But why should not free choice be given to the students or their parents to take advantage of receiving education in any vernacular school they like? As a matter of fact, Mahomedan boys join Gujarati schools even in spite of there being Urdu schools in the same locality. At present in the Kadi District alone, more than 200 Mahomedan boys have been, of their own accord, attending different Gujarati schools in towns and villages which have Urdu schools for them, and in a place like Kadi, there are nearly 34 such boys in the Gujarati schools, and why should there be any restriction in the matter?

When the Hon'ble Moulvi Rafiuddin gives some passages from the memorial of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Baroda, though they do not pertain to the point at issue. I might state here that, after the submission of the memorial and after the report of the Baroda Education Commission was prepared, the Minister of Education in his Annual Report for 1908-09, dated the 5th February, 1910, in para. 118, page 46, states as follows :—

"In connection with Urdu schools, it seems that an erroneous notion prevails in some quarters that the Department wants to discourage them. But it needs hardly mentioning that such is not at all the case." After this public assertion and assurance, the quotations of old complaints are hardly of any avail or in good taste.

In my letter of the 2nd instant, I have shown that His Highness' Government have issued a standing order about opening Urdu schools. The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin quotes two passages with regard to Urdu schools from page 175 of the Baroda Administration Report for 1909-10, but he does not seem to attach any importance to the following sentence between them on the same page:—'On the recommendation of the Education Commission, His Highness has been pleased to order that an independent Urdu school should be opened only, if 40 children of that class can be got.' Thus there has been some standard settled for providing necessary facilities for the Mahomedan community if they want their children to be educated in Urdu schools. It would clear the ground and remove all misapprehensions if I quote the exact wording of His Highness' latest order on the recommendations of the Baroda Education Commission in paras 82 and 86 of their report of 1910, in connection with the opening not of Urdu schools only, but of Marathi schools also :—"His Highness is inclined to agree with the Commission. When 40

# THE STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

## DETAILS OF LIVERPOOL FIRING.

## Angry Words in the House of Commons.

## RESTRICTED RAILWAY SERVICES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The official report of the collision between the Hussars and the Liverpool strikers shows that the Hussars yesterday evening were escorting five prison-vans, containing ninety prisoners, when they were surrounded by a ferocious mob armed with bricks, bottles and iron bars.

They fired blank cartridge to disperse the mob, but without effect. They then fired six shots with ball cartridge.

An eye-witness states that the crowd was madly hysterical, and that the reading of the Riot Act left the people perfectly unmoved. They were uncontrollable until ball was fired; then there were awful shrieks and the police cleared a passage. One of the rioters was killed, while attacking the Scots Greys with an iron bar.

The position in Liverpool to-night is grave, the mob being in an ugly mood.

Prices are rising.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill announced that a fresh difficulty had arisen in connection with the London dock strike, owing to the men insisting that only union hands should be taken on at the Albert Dock.

Mr. Churchill stated with emphasis that the violence of the mob in Liverpool compelled the soldiers to fire. He said that business in Manchester was at a standstill and that two battalions of infantry and a regiment of cavalry were being held in readiness in case of trouble.

Mr George Lansbury and other Labour members denounced the brutality, which was being resorted to by the soldiers. (Opposition protests.) Mr. Lansbury suggested that the soldiers should have fired at the legs of the rioters. He proceeded to criticise the action of the troops.

Mr. Churchill refused to comment on what had been done in circumstances of great difficulty. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lansbury concluded by shouting at the Opposition "You set of bloodthirsty cowards."

Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government were dealing with the whole question of preventing or shortening industrial warfare.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said the Opposition would give the Government every support in carrying out the law.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald severely criticised Mr. Churchill's attitude. He said the conduct of the police made his blood boil. If it were true that an officer had shot a man through the head, he should be tried for murder. (Labourite cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George deprecated anything, which would make the task of Mr. Buxton and Mr. Churchill more difficult.

Mr. Lloyd George dwelt on the railway trouble and declared that a twenty-four hours' notice was a mistake, because it made negotiation impossible. Consequently, he appealed to the men not to carry out their threat until the machinery of the Board of Trade could come into operation; otherwise they would alienate public sympathy from their cause. He concluded by stating that the Government must at all costs protect the railways and the food supply.

### Situation on the Railways.

The Manager of the Midland Railway Company has made a statement to the effect that the Government having assured them ample protection, the railway companies are prepared to give effective, though restricted, strike services.

Speaking again in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill declared that the Government would not shrink from its duty in preventing a catastrophe, which would overwhelm the people through the breakdown of the machinery by which they live.

The Cabinet to-day considered the Labour position. Afterwards the railway managers and the men's leaders had prolonged and separate meetings with the Board of Trade officials. There will be another meeting to-night.

Already the Midland Railway Company has suspended its bookings to Manchester. Other services are also being cancelled. All lines are preparing for emergencies.

There have been three small failures on the Stock Exchange, chiefly connected with American stocks.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The railway situation, which was most gloomy yesterday evening, owing to the impression that the railway companies would refuse to meet the men's demands, brightened somewhat late last night on an announcement being made that the heads of the railwaymen's unions had accepted Mr. Buxton's invitation to come to London to-day to confer.

From this it is inferred that the strike is at all events postponed. Moreover Mr. Lloyd George, at the close of yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons, said he was hopeful of a settlement.

The situation, though serious, is not alarming. The War Office has taken the greatest precautions to ensure the working of the railways in the event of a strike. Every station has been warned to have men mobilized.

Twenty-five thousand men, at Aldershot, are ready to go to London, and will be stationed on the lines south and north of the city.

The trains will be worked with flags by signallers. The Foot Guards, at Pirbright, have come to London, and it is stated that they will be used for the protection of public buildings and the Royal palaces. The Gordon Highlanders have left Colchester for Sheffield and West Yorkshire. The 4th Hussars are following them.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Three thousand troops have arrived in London from Aldershot.

All the London dockers have again struck, asserting that the agreement regarding overtime and engagement of Unionists has been broken.

A shipping companies' strike has broken out, and there is a complete stoppage of work at Leeds.

The executive of the railway men, to-day, decided not to settle the present dispute, unless the lock-out at Liverpool and elsewhere is removed, and all the men were reinstated.

The cruiser "Warrior" has arrived at Liverpool, and two more are expected.

It seems that the railway men complain that the Companies misinterpret the decisions of Conciliation Boards, and demand that the latter shall be ended or mended, and the Companies recognise the Unions, while the Companies retort that the agreement of 1907 stipulated that there should be no strike until 1914.

The Labour representatives claim that all railway men want to strike, and that non-unionists are as keen as unionists.

Mr. Askwith, of the Board of Trade, after the Board of Trade Conference, was interrogated regarding the statement that a strike was imminent. He laughingly replied that he had heard many rumours, one of which was that the Germans had a hand in the matter.

Suggestions are being made that the unrest is due to the prolonged heat, which is inflaming tempers and creating a desire for holiday.

# THE PARLIAMENT.

## Date of Adjournment fixed.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

It is officialy stated that Parliament will adjourn on the 18th instant.

# MR. BIRRELL AND HOME RULE.

## Tribute to Mr. Asquith.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

At a luncheon at the National Liberal Club, Mr. Birrell paid a warm tribute to Mr. Asquith who, he said, was leading the party to victory on behalf of a free constitution based on a system of representative government. Mr. Birrell called on the party to support the Government next session and to carry Home Rule.

Mr. Asquith had intended to make a great pronouncement on the policy of the Government at this luncheon, but was absent on the ground of his throat affection.

# INDIAN HIGH COURTS ACT.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Bill to amend the Indian High Courts Act of 1858.

# THE MOROCCAN SITUATION

BERLIN, AUGUST 17.

Hints are being dropped in various directions that a general Franco-German understanding will be the outcome of the Agadir coup and that such an understanding is desired by the German Emperor.

# CRICKET AT HOME.

## C. B. Fry not to go to Australia.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

Warwickshire defeated Lancashire by an innings and 40 runs, at Birmingham.

Gloucester beat Worcester by an innings and 69 runs, at Cheltenham.

Middlesex drew with Yorkshire at Bradford, and gained a first innings victory.

Notinghamshire drew with Derbyshire at Nottingham, and won on the first innings.

It is announced that Mr. C. B. Fry has decided not to accompany the M. C. C. team to Australia.

[The "Manchester Weekly Times" intimates that the reason, which has caused Mr. Fry to decline his invitation, is a difficulty in obtaining release from his duties as principal of the training ship "Mercury." The reasons which have induced Mr. R. H. Spooner, the clever Lancashire batsman, to remain at home are also connected with business. He recently sent the following note to the Press box at Old Trafford :—Dear Sirs,—I am writing to tell you that my reason for declining the invitation to go to Australia is solely because I find it impossible to spare the necessary time. I do not know at present whether I shall be playing cricket at all next summer.—Yours faithfully, R. H. Spooner.]

# OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The death is announced of the Bishop of Salisbury.

[The Rt. Reverend John Wordsworth, D. D., LL. D., was born at Harrow in 1843, and was educated at Ipswich, Winchester, and New College, Oxford, when he graduated and, amongst other distinctions, became Craven Scholar in 1867. He was ordained in the same year and made a Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1870 he was appointed Prebendary of Lincoln, and in 1876 and 1888, he was Select Preacher, Grinfield Lecturer on LXX from 1876 to 1878, Whitehall Preacher in 1879, and Bampton Lecturer in 1881. From 1883 to 1885, he was Oriel Professor of Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures and Canon of Rochester. In 1904, he was made a member of the British Academy. The late Dr. Wordsworth's publications were chiefly of a theological nature. Since 1885 he has occupied the bishopric of Salisbury.]

# WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS.

## Lloyds Obtains Monopoly in Egypt.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The *Times* states that Lloyds has obtained a monopoly of wireless telegraphy in Egypt, and will erect a very powerful station at Port Said, superseding the existing stations at Aden, Suez and Port Said. It is expected that messages will then be able to be sent as far as Malta and Aden. It is hoped that the system will be working by October.

# DELHI DURBAR.

## Historical Exhibition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 17.

One of the many interesting sights at Delhi, during the cold weather will be the loan collection of the objects of historical and archæological interest for the Exhibition. There is already a permanent collection of similar articles, but it will be moved to Mumtaz Mahal as soon as possible and will form a nucleus of the Exhibition. The collection, it is hoped, will be the best of its kind ever exhibited in India, and by the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor a committee has been formed under the presidency of the Commissioner of Delhi to arrange for the collection.

RANGOON, AUGUST 17.

The Burma Government has engaged "Seung Chon" belonging to the Chinese Steamship Company to convey the Burma delegates to the Delhi Durbar up to Calcutta.

# CONVICTED BARRISTER'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 17.

To-day before the Sessions Judge of Hanthawaddy the appeal on behalf of J. P. Jawad, Barrister, who was convicted by the Special Power Magistrate of Hanthawaddy to three years' rigorous imprisonment on three charges of perjury at the instance of a Burmese lady, was heard.

Mr. De Glanville, on behalf of the accused, argued the appeal for several hours, submitting that the Magistrate had adopted a most extraordinary course viewing the evidence as a whole, had not sifted the testimony of individual witnesses to see whether the defence evidence rebutted that of the prosecution the prosecution witnesses were most unreliable as they had made different statements in different courts through which the case had passed. Counsel commented on the procedure of the Magistrate in accepting the admissions of Jawad to certain persons as to his intimacy with the girl. The admissions by themselves were not sufficient to prove the guilt of the accused person. One of the witnesses to the admissions was Inspector Spiers who had been instructed in getting evidence against Jawad, because the latter in his professional capacity had apparently made accusations against the police. The defence had called several respectable neighbours as witnesses who conclusively proved that they never saw the girl in Jawad's house. There was no material on which to base the conviction and the Court was asked to acquit his client. As to the sentence, the offence, if proved, was a very unpleasant one, but the punishment was unduly severe for a person in appellant's position.

Mr. Eggar, Assistant Government Advocate, supported the conviction and the Judge promised to deliver judgment on September 2nd, as he had to proceed to Tharrawady to hold the sessions there.

# NEW TOWN HALL FOR SIMLA.

## Old Building to be Demolished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The local Town Hall has been a source of of public danger for many years. Early this season the Punjab Government had appointed a committee to report upon this building and alternative suggestions for repairs and building a new structure were made. At yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Committee, it was decided to demolish the existing building and to construct a new Town Hall worthy of the station. The cost will be about four lakhs, and the Government Architect will be invited to prepare a design and estimate.

# FALSE CHARGE OF POLICE TORTURE.

## Accused Convicted and Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

The Bengal Government has issued the following Press communique regarding an alleged police torture case in Midnapur :—

One Kirtibas Rai, an accused in a recent dacoity case in the Midnapur district on being produced before the Magisterate, denied all knowledge of the occurence and complained that he had been beaten by the police. A judicial enquiry was forthwith held into this allegation and witnesses named by Kirtibas Rai were summoned, but failed to support his story. Kirtibas Rai was given a second opportunity of making good his case, but he failed to satisfy the court in the second enquiry and was thereupon placed on his trial under Section 211, Indian Penal Code. The trying Magistrate found that there was no truth in the accused's story and accordingly convicted accused of making a false charge against police and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

# SARARCHAR DACOITY.

## Two Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

Yesterday, before the Magistrate of Mymensingh, the Public Prosecutor withdrew the charges of dacoity against Upendra Kishore Rai and Kedar Nath Guha, the two accused in the Sararchar Political Dacoity Case. The Magistrate discharged the accused who were, however, re-arrested under Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Jatindra Kanta Lahari, the wounded dacoit, who are arrested on the spot, is now the only accused who will be tried on a charge of dacoity.

# SIRDAR NOSHIRWAN GIRLS SCHOOL.

## Opened by the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 17.

The opening ceremony of the new building of the Sirdar Dastoor Noshirwan Girls' High School by His Excellency Sir George Clarke took place this evening in the presence of a large gathering of European and Parsi ladies and gentlemen. His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Lady Clarke and Captain Drummond, A.-D.-C., was welcomed on behalf of the Managing Board by Sirdar Dastoor Kaikobad, the High Priest of the Parsis of the Deccan.

THE REPORT.

Khan Bahadur Meher Hoshang Dastur, Honorary Secretary, Sirdar Dastur Noshirvan Girls High School, read the following report :

"Your Excellency, Lady Clarke, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Before requesting YourExcellency declare this evening the "Bai Behmanbai Building" open, I beg permission to give a short account of the circumstances under which the Sirdar Dastur Noshirvan Girls High School, and this building for the accommodation of its pupils, came into existence.

On the death of their High Priest Dastur Noshirvan, on the 27th of October 1884, subscriptions were raised by the Parsee Community to perpetuate in a suitable manner the memory of their spiritual head, whom they deeply venerated. After the lapse of nearly eight years, at a meeting of a subscribers of the memorial fund held under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the third Baronet, it was resolved to found this institution, and in conformity with that resolution this school was first started in 1893 in house No. 317, Main Street, which was given to the school committee by the brothers of the late Dastur Noshirvan free of rent. On the 9th December, 1894, shortly after the foundation of this school, Bai Behmanbai, the only sister of Sirdar Dastur Noshirwan, died, and her three surviving brothers made a present of the said house No.317 Main Street, which was then valued at Rs. 15,000, to the school committee. It was anticipated from the beginning that a more spacious building for the accommodation of the school would be necessary at no distant date, and therefore simultaneously with the gift of the premises mentioned above a building fund was started to collect money either for the enlargement of house No. 317, Main Street, or for the acquisition of another more suitable property instead, and when sufficient money had been collected, bungalow No. 3, Arsenal Road, situated in the Poona Cantonment, was purchased at a cost of about Rupees 24,000. This bungalow was found unsuitable for a school, so a further expenditure of Rs. 3,000 was incurred in converting it into a proper school building. The number of children having increased, it was found necessary last year to commence the erection of another building in the same compound to meet the growing wants of this institution. This building has now been completed at a cost of over Rupees 50,000, and is for the reasons stated above named the "Bai Behmanbai Building." This building was designed by Mr. Burjor S. Jamshed Ags, L.C.E, F.R.I, B.A., of the firm of Architects, Messrs. Shapurji N. Chandabhoy and Co., F.R.I. B.A., of Bombay.

"The Board of management, however, cannot allow this opportunity to pass without making special mention of the following munificent contributions received from certain philanthropic and charitable members of their community. The Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Rs. 15,000; Bai Rattonbai Edulji Bamji, who has subscribed the large sum of Rs. 12,000 to perpetuate the memory of her late lamented son Mr. Kaikhushu Edulji Bamji, B. A.; Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, C. I. E., of Karachi, Rs. 5,000; and the late Mr. Mottabhoy Dhunjishaw Anklesaria Rs. 5,000.

"With this brief history of the "Bai Behmanbai Building," I now beg to submit a short report of the progress made by the school subsequent to September, 1908, when our last report was published.

"The Sirdar Dastur Noshirvan Girls School consists of two divisions viz, the Vernacular and the Anglo-Vernacular. The total number of pupils in the two divisions is 216, there being 141 students in the Primary School and 75 in the High School. The number of teachers employed is seventeen. As a concession boys of tender age are admitted into this school, there being 41 boys in the school at present. Forty-three poor girls were admitted free and the expenses of the education of 20 of them were paid by the persons mentioned in Exhibit B.

"The following subjects are taught in the school:—English, French, Gujarati, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, History, Geography, Chemistry, Astronomy, Music, Drawing, Cooking and Needlework, plain and fancy. Arrangements have also been made to continue in future lectures on Health, Hygiene and Nursing, which had to be stopped temporarily for want of proper accommodation in the old premises. Besides the above subjects, moral and religious education is also imparted and object lessons are given on the Kindergarten system. Special attention is given to the physical education of the children.

"Since the prize distribution of 1908 five girls have passed the Matriculation Examination, all of whom will receive to-day the "Dastur Rattonji's Gold Medal" presented by his son, Dastur Meherjeshaw. During the same period nine girls have passed the drawing examinaion of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Arts, eight in the first grade and one in the second; and three girls have passed the Trinity College Music Examination, two in the Preparatory and one in the Junior course.

"The best thanks of the Board of Management are due to the Poona Branch of the National Indian Association for continuing three scholarships of Rs. each during the period under report; to Mr. Jamsetji Hirjibhoy Dotiwalla for auditing the accounts of the school and to Miss Cotham and staff of teachers for the satisfactory work done by them.

"Before resuming myseat I beg to request Your Excellency kindly to declare the "Behmanbai Building" open and to present these gold watches to the architects Messrs. Shapurjee Chandabhoy and Burjor Ags as a token of the Bord of Management's grateful recognition of their labour of love in designing and completinghis building."

THE GVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Sir George Clarke, in addressing those present, said :—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have met together on an occasion which is interesting for two spial reasons. In the first place as we have been told this valuable institution and the new building which I am to have the honour of opening are the embodiments of the wis to perpetuate the memory of those who has passed away. Many names will be enshrind here and will be added to that of Sirdar Dstoor Noshirwan, who earned the veneration of the Parsis as their high priest and whose death in 1894 was followed by the foundation of this girls' school. Surely, no better way can be imagined for commemorating those we have lost, those whom we can never forget, but whom future generations will not be able to recall than by creating institutions which will serve in perpetuity for the good of the people. In India, I note, that wise and philanthropic custom is widely followed and many hospitals, dispensaries and schools are now ministering to the public needs and at the same time recording memories of love and admiration. In the second place the Bai Behmanbai building will be a notable addition to the Sirdar Dastoor Noshirwan Girls' school increasing its sphere of usefulness and thus helping forward the great cause of female education in the City of Poona. Some time ago I pointed out that in proportion to the population nowhere else was so much work being carried on in this direction as in the capital of the Deccan. At a time when we are told that the people of India are in a violent hurrry for the establishment of free and compulsory education there is danger that the great progress now going on may be ignored. In Poona the amount of free education is already large and the proportion of boys voluntarily attending schools is not only extremely high, but is increasing. At least there seems to be no need at present for compulsion which would bring in its train some serious and inevitable evils. In the Presidency, as a whole, Government have opened more than 1,000 new schools in three years and we are steadily progressing towards the goal we all aspire to the placing of the means of education at the disposal of the masses without any interference which their liberties. I have said so much on educational questions and especially on the education of our girls that I fear I cannot find anything new to offer to you. I believe that by the advancing of female education we not only brighten and enlarge the lives of the women, but we supply a strong impetus to the cause of education in India generally. The mother who has learned well will never desire her children to grow up in ignorance and her influence, always so powerful even in humble households, will be exercised on the side of progress. This school, as we have been told, is steadily advancing and has now 216 pupils with 17 teachers. It is able to begin with kindergarten lessons and to end with the Matriculation. The number of subjects taught is very large and, though I know it is a dangerous thing to say, I wish some of them could be omitted. It is most desirable that all of us should know everything, but the capacity of our minds and the time available in our short lives unfortunately cannot keep with the vast growth of human knowledge extending every year by leaps and bounds. We have therefore to content ourselves with knowing very little and the point of real importance is that we should know that little and that what we know should be of such a kind as will develope character and intellect. For an Indian girl I should certainly say that French was useless and might be harmful while chemistry and astronomy desirable in themselves cannot be taught in such a way as to be of permanent value and must interfere with the adequate teaching of what is essential. Thus the importance of the subjects of health, hygiene and nursing, if made interesting and impressive, as is easily possible, cannot be exaggerated and I am glad to know that the opening of the Bai Behmonbai Building will allow these subjects again to be taught as they should be.

"It is a pleasant feature of this excellent school that 43 poor girls have been admitted free and the long list of generous donors, including many ladies, shows the kindly interest that the school inspires and must be a source of great satisfaction to the managers. I note that the trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia who are discharging their difficult duties in a spirit of broad-minded desire for the public good have given substantial aid to the building fund and I am glad to know that the Poona branch of the National Indian Association in which my wife and I are much interested is helping with scholarships.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to us to come here to-day, and to do the little in our power to further the interests of an excellent institution and to show our warm sympathy with the cause of female education. Equipped with these fine new buildings the Sirdar Dastoor Noshirwan School will take a fresh step in advance and we will play a worthy part in promoting the progress of the Parsi Community and of the City of Poona."

A programme of vocal and instrumental music followed at the end of which Lady Clarke distributed the prizes. Her Ladyship then spoke as under :—

LADY CLARKE'S SPEECH.

"Ladies and Gentlemen,— No pleasanter duty falls to my lot in the many I am called upon to perform in India than to present prizes to deserving school children. Many thoughts suggest themselves to me as I sit here and look into the faces of the young people before me. The time spent at school is more full of opportunities for the formation of character and for taking advantage of those opportunities than is any other period of life, yet this is unknown to the child at the time or at any rate is not realised by it. The minds of every teacher in the school from the head downwards are concentrated on the pupils seeking in every possible way to gain their full attention and to aid them in their endeavour to learn, hoping in each case for the best result. Careful consideration is devoted to the solution of the problem as to what is the best curriculum to follow. Endless trouble is taken to come to wise conclusions. The work is carried out by teachers and all that remains is for the pupils to give their minds to what is put before them. Unfortunately they do not always carry out their part and often find the subjects taught uninteresting, the result being that that when the prize day comes—the day that is looked for to with great pleasure—they do not find their names amongst the winners and therefore the joy of the day does not come home to them. We all know that everyone can't win prizes, there would not be enough to go round if they did, but if conscientious work has been done throughout the school year there will be great satisfaction in the heart even if you carry no prize. Your school life is only a preparation for the greater work of later life and according to the manner in which you do your work in school will carry on the same in after life. For the real work begins when the school days are ended. Work is the appointed calling of man on earth, the end for which his various faculties were given, the element in which his nature is ordained to develop itself. It matters not whether the work is great or small, if it is done well it is done to the glory of God, as E. B. Browning writes :—"Let us be content to work to do the thing we can and not presume to feet because it's little and always remember when you feel disheartened about your work that the good of every good deed remains and breeds and works on for." Do what is right, the best you can and let the words of King Solomon be my last word of advice :—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," and then remember you gain prizes at school or not, you will make success of life."

Khan Bahadur Khandalavala returned thanks and the proceedings concluded.

# THE HAJ.

## Protest against Turkish Passport Fees.

A meeting of Mahomedans of Bombay was held yesterday, in order to make a formal protest against the recent action of the Turkish Government in applying their passport regulations to Indian hajis. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, president of the Haj Committee presided and made a lengthy speech on the subject.

MR. EDWARDES' SPEECH.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes said :—"Gentlemen,—The Haj Committee which is directly associated with all matters relating to the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, has convened this meeting for the purpose of recording a formal protest against the recent action of the Turkish Authorities in applying their passport regulations to Indian Hajis. It has been brought to my notice that some gentlemen are under the impression that the system of obliging pilgrims to pay a fee for having their passports vised by a representative of the Turkish Government and recovering from them double the amount at Jeddah, if they do not sumit to this regulation, is no new practice, but has been in force for several years. I can assure this meeting that that idea is erroneous. In the first place if the prastice had been imposed by the Turkish Authorities for several years, it stands to reason that there would be no grounds whatever for the attempts to have the order reconsidered which I believe are being made by the British Ambassador at Constantinople and by the Bombay Government. In the second place it may be pointed out that the Sublime Porte issued its existing passport regulations in the year 1895, and after mature consideration the Sublime Porte recognised the inconvenience which would arise from the application of the regulations to Hajis. The Sublime Porte, therefore, decided to adhere to the existing prastice whereby pilgrims were merely required to provide themselves with a Murur Teskeresi issued by the local Ottoman Authorities at a cost of 6 piastres, and consequently since that date (1895) pilgrims to Mecca have been exempted from the regulation.

"By the recent edict of the Ottom Government this exemption of the "Guests of God" from the expense and trouble attendant upon the regulation of 1895 has been cancelled. The practical result to the pilgrims is this. They will be obliged to have the passports, which the British Government grants to them free of all cost, scrutinized and stamped by the Turkish Authorities here for a fee of 20 piastres, and if they fail to get their passports so stamped they will be fined 40 piastres or double the amount at Jeddah. The Murur Teskeresi has, of course, been done away with; but in its place the Ottoman Authorities propose to impose upon every Haji a sanitary tax of 10 piastres. This will be in addition to the passport fee of 20 piastres at Bombay or 40 piastres at Jeddah. Instead, therefore, of paying 6 piastres only for the Murur Teskeresi as they always have done, it appears that our Hajis will have to pay either 20 piastres at Bombay and 10 piastres at Jeddah in all 30 piastres or if they fail to pay the 20 piastres at Bombay and other places, they will be mulcted at Jeddah in a sum of 40 piastres plus 10 piastres for sanitary tax, or in all 50 piastres.

You, gentlemen, are aware of the difficulties already attendant upon this great annual exodus to the holiest of holy places in Arabia and you know how illiterate, helpless and poor the majority of the Hajis are. Year by year you see them pass through Bombay with just sufficient money to pay the cost of the passage and a few provisions, and some of them with not even that. Indeed, the majority of them may be described as paupers in all, but Faith, and their only asset is an abiding belief in the grace of God. It is possible that the Authorities of Constantinople have not realized this fact, which is known to every Musalman in Bombay, and considering that under the terms of their own regulation indigent persons are exempted from paying the fee, it seems hardly worth while from a financial standpoint for them to impose this new system upon persons of whom seventy-five per cent. can rightly be described as indigent. It is open, of course, to argue that according to the teaching of the Koran-Sherif persons who are indigent are not obliged to travel to Mecca. But the promptings of Faith rise superior to such ordinances and no subsidiary advice in commentaries and no restrictions and orders of a temporal power can avail against the main doctrine of the spiritual power that in the pilgrimage to Mecca lies salvation for every true Mahomedan, But apart from the financial aspect, it is to my mind questionable whether the imposition of a tax of this character upon pilgrims to Mecca is desirable from the stand point of religion. The Haj is one of the sheet-anchors of the Faith of Islam. The more difficulties that are placed in the path of the pilgrims, the more persons do you debar from obtaining what the Faithful regard as the Supreme Absolution offered by their religion. An old Persian proverb lays down that "Travel is a portion of Hell-fire," and there are none who experience the truth of this saying more clearly than the simple, untaught and indigent Mahomedans from China, Central Asia, Java, Malabar, Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, the United Provinces and Baluchistan, who annually seek the hospitality of our city on their way to Mecca and Medina. It should be the urgent endeavour of us all to smooth away the hardships of that long tramp across the solitudes of the Arabian Desert".

The following resolutions were then passed :—

That this public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Haj Committee, expresses its strong disapproval of the action of the Turkish Government in charging a sum of Rs. 3 on the passports of every Haji going to Mecca and Medina, the holy places of the Mahomedans, as a "Visa" charge, and hopes that the Turkish Government will find it possible, to cancel this tax.

That this public meeting authorises the Chairman to communicate this resolution through the Local Government, with a request that the Turkish Government be moved to cancel the said objectionable charge. That the Chairman be further authorised to bring this resolution to the notice of the Turkish Consul General in Bombay, with a request to move the Turkish Authorities to suspend this imposition this year and remove it entirely in future, as it falls very heavily on the poor Hajis.

# MURDER OF MR. ASHE.

## Preliminary Enquiry Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, AUGUST 17.

The preliminary magisterial enquiry into the Ashe murder and the Tinnevelly Conspiracy Case which was to have commenced yesterday before Mr. A. Coomaraswamy Pampo, I.C.S., Headquarters Divisional Magistrate, did not take place. It is expected, however, that the investigation will take place this afternoon.

# ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

Yesterday, before the District Magistrate of Howrah, the police submitted a report in the case in which one Mukh Singh, an up-country man, rushed into the anteroom of the Sub-divisional Officer of Howrah, and attempted to hit the officer with a dao. The Civil Surgeon reported that the man was perfectly sane, while the police report showed that the accused did not seem right in his mind.

The Magistrate directed further enquiries into the matter.

# WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The mortality from plague in India, during the last week slightly increased. There were altogether 3,564 cases resulting in 2,541 deaths. The Bombay Presidency returns the highest figures where deaths during the week were 1,632, and in the other Provinces the figures were as follows :—Madras 203 deaths; Bengal 33; the United Provinces 13; the Punjab 24; Burma 58; the Central Provinces 12; Mysore and Hyderabad 105.

# EN PASSANT.

The Parliament Bill has passed and will go down to posterity as one of the great and bitter political struggles of the generation. It is impossible, at the moment, to speculate on its probable effect. Other party upheavals have, ere this, cast shadows over coming events, but a new generation is born to a form of circumstances over which it can have no control. We are all familiar with the more striking incidents that centred round the great Reform Bill of 1832, forced through the two Houses by a Minister who in his earlier political career, had opposed the liberal tendencies of Pitt (the younger) towards Parliamentary Reform—an echo in turn of the inclination of his illustrious father—but who, in the zenith of his power and popularity, found himself striking at the very core of the interests of the land-owning Aristocracy to which he belonged, and against his innermost convictions. But it averted a crisis which Political England could scarcely have faced with equanimity. The lower House, a Coalition Government, finally passed the measure by a majority of 162. The Lords—dominated by the Iron Duke—threw it out. There were two resources spoken of, either to declare the consent of the House of Lords unnecessary to the measure, or to claim the King's Prerogative of appointing a sufficient number of Peers to outbalance the dissentients. The first expedient tantamount to the establishment of the single chamber principle was rejected, while the other was resisted to the utmost by the King who was beguiled by a faint hope that, in the event of a Dissolution, some Minister would step in the breach and form a Government. But the only unattached Minister who possessed the necessary ability and popularity, Peel, too honest to subordinate his principles to the sweets of office, declined. The King yielded with very bad grace and issued the necessary authority to Grey and Brougham to create sufficient Peers to ensure the passing of the Bill. But the Lords gave way as they have done in these days. History in this respect had repeated itself. Mr. Asquith's measure, unlike the one above quoted, which had support from both parties, has been throughout the outcome of a faction. And if we take out the alien strength, the Leabour and Irish members' opinion is so equally divided that the pushing of the scheme to the border line stamps it as one of the most unconstitutional acts of the century.

Strikes have been so prevalent of late years that people at large have come to regard them as periodical necessities. Now and again in a generation they assume a similar serious aspect to the present Liverpool type. Here, we are told that the influence of Leaders of Unions and similar organisations has proved futile in controlling the temper of the masses. Surely a strange prank of fortune that such things happen under a Government brimming over with socialistic schemes, one dominated indeed by men who in a great measure hold their power through the suffarages of Trade Unions. Resort to military aid has been happily rare in the immediate past. History records a notable outbreak in 1819, the culminating period of a great struggle between the classes, when rioters were fired on at Manchester, several being killed and many wounded. Again at Bristol in 1831, when after "Hell let loose" among the scum of the City, who plundered and burned in all directions, the troops were called up to deal a severe lesson. Eight years later the Chartists' agitation threatened several parts of England and the Military were again called out to overawe the lawless. The writer has heard his father relate how he and a brother-in-law, as members of the local troop of Yeomanry, galloped with drawn sabres down Bromsgrove's streets amid a shower of missiles. If it is remembered correctly, this day of tribulation ended with a dinner at the expense of the Commandant, the then Earl of Dudley. One of the last spurts of this agitation was centred in the half-witted Oxford who attempted the life of Queen Victoria in 1840. The chief object of the Chartists was for the extension of the franchise. In time this was conceded. At the present day it embraces the million of irresponsibles having the slenderest stake, if any at all, in the country, but who moved by their cheap clap-trap give to mere charlatans of Politics power to mar or make as the fit takes them.

A few days ago the Coroner held an inquest on the body of a child who had been killed by a motor-car. Evidence from a Police Officer showed that the foot-brake was incapable of stopping the car (when going at the rate of 15 miles an hour) within forty-five yards. Is not this rather a serious matter? The first thing a motor driver is expected to look to is the effectiveness of his brakes. But it would seem that he depends too often on his self-satisfied skill in manipulating the steering handle. The common type of foot-brake easily gets out of adjustment, but it seems incredible that its effect could not be felt within the distance named. Motor-car owners themselves might be reasonably required to know that that such parts as brakes, and steering appartus are kept in order, and not depend so much on their chauffeurs who are prone to chance things to a great extent. The Police Inspector in question said a car travelling 15 miles an hour should easily be stopped within its own length. A statement erring, if anything, on the side of moderation. Personally, I should feel uncomfortable in driving a car that could not be brought up within that space when travelling double the speed.

It is a good thing, in some respects, perhaps, that a community like the Mill employes of Bombay are being awakened to a new sense of importance. Whether owners, generally, in the industry will appreciate the interest being taken in the intellectual welfare of their workmen by the eminence, indicated at the recent meeting of Mill hands at Dadar, is questionable. They would rather that zeal were devoted to greater skill and attention to their immediate necessities. It is known, of course, that schools already exist in, or near, Mill premises where children, employed in the various shifts, fill in the intervals of rest by rudimentary tuition. Night schools are very commendable institutions, but they are more useful as attributes than as groundworks to education. Elementary learning is undoubtedly becoming a national necessity in India, but it should not be advocated at the sacrifice of the hours of rest in young people. As far as the child employe of the Mill is concerned, a properly organised system of compulsory day attendance at a school might be more consistently urged rather than encroachment on the natural hours of sleep. But it may be borne in mind that the work of a child in a Mill is ardnous for the majority, hence the statutory six hours' work at a stretch might render a spell of subsequent study undesirable.

The chief interest in the Harwood League during the past week is noted in the matches between the Telegraph vs. the Bombay Football Club resulting in a victory of the latter by the narrow margin of a goal obtained within a few minutes of closing time; and the matches of the Y. M. C. A. against the Bombay Gymkhana and against the R. G. A. In the first named the Gym avenged the former defeat winning by 3 to 1. They undoubtedly deserved the victory as they played the better game. In the latter event the Gunners won by 7 love. Except for one or two spurts, they had the best of the game throughout and only for the sound goal-keeping of their opponents' custodian the margin would have been even greater. It seems difficult to account for the air of sluggishness pervading the play of several of our Civilian teams at times. They fail in effort, and are therefore constantly off the ball. The superior training of Military teams often affect results in the later stages of a game, but it could scarcely be depended on to convert a close issue into a hollow victory, which has been frequently the case in matches between them and the two or three better Civilian teams. I would like to draw the attention of the Secretaries to the boisterous method of approbation, and deprecation, respectively indulged in by the military spectators on the Stand at Wednesday's match. Some players are not entirely proof against derisive demonstration of the kind alluded to, which might easily compromise the confidence of a sensitive nature. It might be considered that some of these youngsters have not experienced the hardening influences of a military training, and a word in season to those exhilarated spirits would be appreciated by the leaders of these teams who have difficulty in getting players at the best of times.

LE TAILLON.

FRONTIER reports show that there has been a failure of crops not only in Waziristan but in Tirah and the adjacent tracts.

## A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE LONG ROLL by Mary Johnstone (Constable)—The authoress of "By order of the Company" has set herself a great task, in six hundred pages. He has given a graphic history of the American Civil War, to the death of Stonewall Jackson, written in the form of an historical novel. The writer has collected and distilled the history, memorials, and geography of the tale. We see a cinematograph of Stonewall Jackson, coloured and continuous. To watch it is a labour, but a well rewarded labour. If it tires the eyes a little it enriches the mind considerably, and presents on the whole a truthful as well as vivid amount of detail and knowledge to readers, who are unlikely to gather the story from more professional historians. It is not a history, but a chronicle, and those who think a novel-chronicle a correct form of art will be pleased, and rightly pleased, with their find. Is is not the sort of literature to please the habitual novel reader who wants something light and amusing but the ordinary reader will find a clever well-written book full of interesting information.

THE RED LANTERN, by Edith Wherry (John Lane)—Is a story of Chinese life, and the Red Lantern is the badge of the Boxers. The Boxer rebellion does not effect the story however, it is only a background. The main course of the story follows the spritual development of a beautiful Eurasian girl who, as a child, is brought up to worship gods not understood in Christendom. As a girl she is befriended by the Ark of the Covenant Mission in Pekin, and comes over to the common European faith. Then she falls in love with an English missionary who has been wounded by the Boxers. Then after heart-burnings and misunderstandings, she is forcibly taken back by her own people, and offered all the worldly advantages a Chinese woman can get. But her nature has been tragically divided by the duplicity of her religious education; and when the Boxers become masters of Pekin for a moment in the climax of the story, she dies tragically.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND, by C. R. L. Fletcher and Rudyard Kipling (Clarendon Press)—A delightful book for children, no tables of dates, and is absolutely devoid of notices of contemporary European sovere gns. But is full of interesting pictures of such events as the landing of the Romans in the English bowmen shooting at Agincourt. Then there are coloured plates showing the Danes coming over the water in Viking ships and Wellington and Blucher meeting at Waterloo. The actual narrative itself is easily and interesting written giving instruction in a pleasant way. The book is interspersed with poems in Mr. Kipling's best style "The Rodes at Runnymede" would be loved by children as would many of the other poems.

LATER PRATT PORTRAITS, by Anna Fuller (Putnam)—A further series of delightful character pictures of the members of an American family. They are drawn with a lightness and humour which, though Transatlantic in its flavour, in none the less most captivating. No one who reads the little story entitled "The Tomboy" could fail to love the heroine, though in these degenerate days, at any rate on this side of the water, it would be next door to impossible to find a similar type.

KATHARINE OF THE BARGE, by Madge Blundell, (Sando & Co.)—A slight and sweet little tale of an old giant bachelor, wedded to his craft, who adopts a niece and makes her the heiress both of his lore and his enthusiasm. It is daintily told, and the pathos, sorrow, and queerness of the tale unfold themselves without any tiresome comments of an author-chorus. The reader sides with Katharine throughout, and would hardly have forgiven her if she had not named her baby after the masterful uncle, who in life and death protected and dominated her. The note of hardness is right, because in a daughter of winds and waters it is inevitable.

THE CITY OF ENTICEMENT, by Dorothea Gerard (Stanley Paul).—Vienna is the "city of enticement" and the heroine is taken there under false pretences, being told by a relative that there was a fortune hidden in the city. The fortune proves to be non-existent, but the heroine's search for it turns out not altogether fruitless, fascinates, and, needless to say, ultimately weds one of Vienna's most eligible persons. The story is slight, but it is pleasantly told. The plot, such as it is, serves mainly as a cord on which to string together a number of lively pictures of Viennese life and society.

CAPTAIN SENTIMENTAL, by Edgar Jepson (Mills and Boon—This is a volume of short well written stories. Stories decidedly varied, some being of Russian conspirators, some little domestic episodes the vagaries of English Highwaymen forms another scheme, to which list may be added tragic tales of South African life. For ourselves, we would say that every one is delightful in itself, while, taken as a whole, the volume makes a bundle of which the writer has every reason to be proud.

A new novel by Mr. Louis Stone entitled "Jonah" is to be published by Messrs. Methuen, on August 3. It is a realistic story of larrikin life in Sydney. The central figure is a young Australian hooligan, and the history of his adventures is incisive and thrilling. Incidentally the English reader is instructed in an aspect of Australian life of which hitherto he has been told nothing.

"Deborah", by Miss Agnes Grozier Herbertson, which Messrs Methuen will publish on August 10, is the story of the adventures of a gently-natured woman who, fleeing from her own home, finds by odd means, a niche in the house of an eccentric recluse, at the old Lighthouse. Complications ensue, and the quaintly unconventional life of the old Lighthouse and its curious, eccentric occupants and visitors is portrayed.

Messrs. Methuen announce for issue on August 10, a popular account of "the freshwater fishes of the British Isles", by C. Tate Regan, M. A., of the District Museum. It has been written for all who wish for reliable information as to our freshwater fishes. The Salmonoids peculiar to the British Isles, such as the species of Char, Vendace and Pollan, are very fully dealt with, and the natural hybrids known to occur in our waters are described in detail. The book is up-to-date and the result of the most recent researches are included. The illustrations are designed to aid in the identification of the species, each of which is figured.

Messrs. Methuen added to their "Novelist" series on August 10, "The Valley of the Shadow" by Mr. William le Queux.

Mr. John Long will shortly publish a new novel by Maxwell Grey, entitled, "Unconfessed." The scene of this drama of village life is laid, as in "The Silence of Dean Maitland," "The Reproach of Annesly," and other novels by the same author, in the Isle of Wight. The main interest is the effect of strong spiritual emotion—suddenly awakened by a missioner preaching in his own kitchen—on a prosperous middle-aged farmer, ambitious, unimaginative, stubborn, hard; but esteemed by his world as exceptionally upright, just and sagacious. The summit of his ambition is to make a brilliant marriage for his only daughter, whose love affairs make another thread in the plot, in which other love interests and the return of a prodigal are woven. All these bear on and are influenced by Andrew Thearle's repentance.

With the early autumn we are promised a fresh batch of volumes in Messrs. Williams and Norgate's popularly successful "Home University Library," and the new instalment will be one of especial attraction. A short "History of English Literature" should form an essential addition to such a series, and the editors have been fortunate in inducing Professor W. P. Ker to undertake the task, with the assistance of Mr. Georget Mair. Then again who among English critics, is better equipped to discuss the leading writers of Russia than Dr. Hagberg Wright? or what better choice could have been made for an historian of Ancient Greece than Professor Gilbert Murray. When it is added that the new volumes will also include a study of "Freedom of Thought," by Professor J. B. Bury; of the Italian Art of the Renaissance," by Mrs. Roger E. Fry; and of "Practical Idealism," by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, it will be generally conceded that this excellent library is growing in strength as it increases in numbers.

Mr. Murray's list is apt to be distinguished by many erudite and original works who-e appeal is to the elect and an important book of this high order appears among his "forthcoming publications" from the pen of Mrs. E. Armitage. The work in question is called Early Norman Castles in the British Isles, and its object is to prove that the castles built by the Norman in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland were, with very few exceptions, earthworks with wooden buildings upon them, and also that the prevalent belief that the earthen mounts which abound in the country were the work of the Anglo-Saxons is manifestly incorrect. An attempt is made to show that, even upon the Continent, the private castle was not universally established until the triumph of feudalism in the tenth century. Lists are given of the castles which can be with certainty attributed to fixed dates, and an endeavour is made to throw light on the development of castle-building in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Mr. Duncan H. Montgomerie supplies a series of illustrative drawings and the book is likely to cause some stir among archæologists, both from the originality of its view and the cogency of its argument.

Mohammedanism, by Professor D. S. Margoliouth. (Home University Library. Williams and Norgate. 1s.)—Since we are responsible for 81-1-2 millions of Islamic persons, of whom 62-1-2 are in our Indian Empire, it behoves us all to get this generous shillingsworth of wisdom, so that each man may steer his pair of Moslems to some purpose. Forty-three learned, costly, and (dare we suggest it?) tedious works and a life's labour are here concentrated into a delicate, humorous, and most responsible tractate by an illuminative professor, whose worst vice is that he disdains an index. It is marvellous how many things can be cleared up in 250 pages, from the coloured stuffs of a ascetics to the true meaning of Satan, assains, toques, "keeping one's wool on," and whether women have souls. Happily, they have. You can learn here what happens in mosques, what Moslem dissenters do, and how the whole religion is best explained as to fasts and devotions by the term military drill. The veil in women promotes polygamy, by making marriage more of a lottery and so causing folk to wish to take as many tickets as possible. There is something captivating and direct about Islam. Its outlook is very human. The owner of a fine horse may be liberal with the Commandments. But Moslems give "little honour" to the Arabian nights and none to Avicenna. Devils in human form have cats' eyes with vertical slights. These are but crumbs from a big bread-pan of trustworthy and nourishing bread.

It is announced that the ex-Crown Princes of Saxony has just finished writing her autobiography and that Mr. Eveleigh Nash, whose success with sensational biographies is a notable feature of contemporary publishing, has purchased the world rights. The book will appear in September and promises to make a stir. The Princess arouses expectations by a spirited preliminary announcement. "I have frequently been urged," she writes, "to make a public repudiation of the various inaccurate statements which, for nearly ten years, have been circulated regarding my life and action. Hitherto I have maintained silence because I have disdained to reply to those who have maligned me. It has, however, been indicated to me that, as my sons are now approaching an age when the mendacious assertions in question may be communicated to them, it is my duty, as their mother, to make public the actual reasons which led to my leaving Dresden and to my ultimate banishment from Saxony." "I am likewise desirous," the Princess continues in the same strain, that "future historians of the Houses of Saxony and Hapsburg should not perpetuate errors through lack of contradiction on my part. I also wish to give an unqualified denial to the prevalent assumption that I am the author of 'Confessions of a Princess.' I neither wrote the work nor supplied, directly or indirectly, any of the material it contains, and I am at a loss to understand how any woman could be credited with writing such a revolting account of her amours.' This vigorous prelude promises a vigorous book, and the class of reader that loves to linger in the vestibules of the palace will, doubtless, find material here to its taste.

## HINDU UNIVERSITY.

### Third Scheme Brought Forward.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 17.

A third Hindu University scheme has been launched by the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, a body representing the strictly orthodox members of the Hindu community and, numbering among its patrons a majority of the Hindu Chiefs. The Mahamandal professes itself ready to co-operate with the supporters of Mrs. Besant's and Pundit Malaviya's schemes, provided the true Hindu ideals are kept in view.

The Mahamandal scheme dates back to the year 1902, when its members first began to busy themselves with the idea of establishing a Sanskrit University. In the scheme, considerable importance is attached to Vanasrama—that is to say the pursuit of hereditary professions and crafts by the various castes—this being, according to the Mahamandal, the chief distinguishing feature of Hindu society. It would confine its energies mainly to the cultivation of Sanskrit learning. Instead of having a Central College it would maintain colleges and schools at the seats of Hindu culture—Benares, Nadya, Muttra, Ennas, Poona and Conjeveram.

The control of schools and libraries would be in the hands of a Council who would make arrangements for their upkeep and inspection. There would be no fixed-text books for students electing to go in for higher degrees and diplomas for proficiency would be granted on the recommendation of a Board consisting of local pundits, these including the teachers and professors under whom the candidates have studied. Finally, compulsion is to be avoided as far as possible in the curriculum. After the preliminary general course, every subject would be optional with the student who would be at liberty to select one or more according to his taste and bent of mind.

## TOO HOT TO WORK.

### "Thunderer" Workmen compelled to Desist.

The heat wave has had a curious effect on the workaday life in the great steel hull of the half-finished Dreadnought "Thunderer," lying in Barking Creek. During mail week occurred the hottest day of the year in that part of Essex.

"Hotter than an oven—worse than any engine room work in Red Sea," was the remark of one of the rivetters who had seen service in the mercantile marine. The heat was unbearable. The loose steel plates on the upper deck almost scorched the hand. Between decks some of the men working were stripped to the waist and others had taken off their boots. The coolest spot on board was the torpedo rooms 30 feet below the water line.

The heat inside the vessel became so intense at three o'clock in the afternoon that several of the men stopped work and went home, forfeiting about half a day's wages. These few were the men who worked the bellows for the fires which heat the rivets. In the ordinary way they would have been working till half-past eight last night. All through the heat wavethey have worked like Lascars, but proved too much for them and they passed out of the dock gates with their handkerchiefs to their brows like men who had suffered a great ordeal.

"It's the first time in my life I've been compelled by the heat to give up half a day's work," said one of them, rather mournfully. Yet these men numbered not more than half a dozen out of a total of 1,600 who worked like bees in a hive in the "Thunderer."

Mr. Arnold Hills, the indefatigable chairman of the Thames Ironworks Company, visited the "Thunderer" and he too found the heat very oppressive. It made one almost gasp for breath to see the red tongues of flame coiling from the rivetter" fires on the deck, while the thermometerregistered 126 deg. in the sun. Yet, in spite of terrific heat, the work on the whole has gone on splendidlyen The "Thunderer," it is expected, will be commissioned next March. Most of the armour has been fitted and engines and boilers are in their placed.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## CRICKET.

### Bombay Gym. vs. Byculla Club.

### WIN FOR THE GYMKHANA.

The interesting annual match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Byculla Club came off yesterday, on the former's ground and provided some very enjoyable sport. The visitors, going in to bat first, made 107, to which the Gymkhana replied with a total of 225 for eight wickets, when they declared their innings closed. The Club in their second venture had made 71 for 9 wickets, when stumps were drawn, the match thus ending, on the results of the first innings, in a fine victory for the Gymkhana by two wickets and 118 runs. An equal number of Presidency players, namely two, donned flannels on either side, but the home team was a far stronger combination than the visitors, most of whom did not seem to have had much practice of late and were distinctly out of form. The Club's score of 107 must be considered a respectable total as they were a none too strong batting side. But their attack was extremely weak, the Gymkhana batsmen finding the bowling very easy to play, and passing their opponents' total for the loss of only three wickets.

The visitors winning the toss, elected to bat. They opened badly losing five wickets including those of Sale and Jardine, for a poor 22. Then however came a comparatively long stand byAston and Kemp who added 37 for the sixth wicket, and the tail wagging a bit vigorously the score eventually reached 107. Aston's was by far the best batting effort on his side. He knocked up 22 in fine style ann it was the highest individual score on the Byculla Club side. He made some very pretty outs his timing being correct to a nicety and his contribution which included three 4's was unmarred by a single faulty stroke. Kemp also played fine cricket for his 20. The Gymkhana scored at a much quicker rate than their opponents. They lost three wickets for 62, but Sanderson and Mackenzie then took the total to 146 for the fourth wicket. The run-getting continued at a merry pace and they had made 225 for eight wickets, when they declared their innings closed. Of this total Mackenzie, Sanderson, Marrs and Christie made 44, 44, 40 and 39 respectively. All of them hit in free style. Their innings were, however, not faultless, as each of them was missed more than once. The Byculla Club's second attempt had realised 71 for 9 wickets when time was called, and it being a one-day match, the game resulted, as already stated, in a fine victory for the home team.

BYCULLA CLUB.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E L Sale, c Brooke, b Nicholson | ... | 0 |
| h E A Elliott, c Reid, b Nicholson | ... | 5 |
| C L Burns, b Roberts | ... | 10 |
| M R Jardine, c Reid, b Roberts | ... | 2 |
| A H S Aston, c Baker, b Phillips | ... | 23 |
| L Graham, c Sanderson, b Nicholson | ... | 0 |
| K M I Kemp, c Roberts, b Brooke | ... | 20 |
| P R Cadell, c Sanderson, b Brooke | ... | 7 |
| H G Brown, c Reid, b Purcell... | ... | 14 |
| M H W Hayward, c Reid, b Mackenzie... | | 11 |
| R Todd, b Purcell ... | ... | 10 |
| C E Darnford, not out | ... | 0 |
| Extras | ... | 6 |
| Total... | ... | 107 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Byculla Club.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nicholson | 9 | 21 | 1 | 3 |
| Roberts | 9 | 17 | 4 | 2 |
| Mackenzie | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Phillips | 8 | 25 | 1 | 1 |
| Brooke | 7 | 22 | 0 | 2 |
| Purcell | 24 | 11 | 0 | 2 |

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R Marrs, c Cadell, b Jardine ... | ... | 40 |
| R W Robertson, c and b Elliott | ... | 0 |
| C D Baker, c Jardine, b Elliot | ... | 10 |
| P M D Sanderson, c and b Kemp | ... | 44 |
| R J H Mackenzie, c Hayward, b Elliott, | | 44 |
| E C Reid, c Elliott, b Kemp... | ... | 12 |
| M F Nicholson, c Elliot, b Kemp | ... | 21 |
| E E Christie, c and b Kemp ... | ... | 39 |
| V E Purcell, not out | ... | 5 |
| G C Phillips ... | ... | Did not bat. |
| F R R Brooke ... | ... | |
| Byes 6, Leg byes 4... | ... | 10 |
| Total (for 8 wickets) | ... | 225 |

Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANLYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | O | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sale | 11 | 35 | 3 | 0 |
| Elliott | 13 | 65 | 2 | 3 |
| Jardine | 5 | 27 | 0 | 1 |
| Brown | 3 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Kemp | 10 | 65 | 0 | 4 |

BYCULLA CLUB.

2nd Innings.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R Todd, c Roberts, b Marrs ... | ... | 0 |
| M R Jardine, b Marrs ... | ... | 0 |
| E L Sale, c Christie, b Marrs ... | ... | 15 |
| R E A Elliott, b Roberts ... | ... | 17 |
| A H S Aston, c Mackenzie, b Nicholson... | | 8 |
| L Graham, c Christie, b Nicholson, | ... | 4 |
| C E Darnford, b Nicholson ... | ... | 9 |
| C L Burns, st Sanderson, b Nicholson | ... | 13 |
| K McI Kemp, c and b Nicholson | ... | 0 |
| M H W Hayward, not out ... | ... | 5 |
| H G Brown, not out ... ... | ... | 5 |
| P R Cadell, did not bat | | |
| Total for 9 wickets | ... | 71 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Byculla Club—2nd innings.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marrs | 8 | 23 | 3 | 3 |
| Baker | 5 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| Roberts | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Nicholson | 8 | 18 | 2 | 5 |
| Phillips | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Rencell | 4 | 13 | 1 | 0 |

## GOLF IN BOMBAY.

### St. Andrew's Medals.

On Wednesday and Thursday mornings a competition was held by the Royal Bombay Golf Club for the St. Andrew's gold and silver medals; conditions, 18 holes medal play, the best scratch score by a senior player (handicap—7 or less) to win the gold medal, the best by a junior player to win the silver medal. A handicap for a prize equal to half the entrance fees was held in conjunction. A high wind was blowing and with the course playing difficulty the cards sent in on Wednesday morning were certainly below the average.

Out of an entry of 42, there were 32 cards sent in after Wednesday's play, of which only 16 were returned with final scores on Thursday. Roberts followed up a good first round of 41 with a 43 and won the gold medal, England 85 and Pechey 87 being second and third. The silver medal was won by Longbottom, with 95, his nearest opponent being 6 strokes more.

A long handicap player, Cherry, with a net total of 83, won the handicap by a margin of 3 strokes from Roberts.

GOLD MEDAL.

| | 1st | 2nd | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A L S Roberts ... | 41 | 43 | 84 |
| R D England ... | 43 | 42 | 85 |
| W P Pechey ... | 42 | 45 | 87 |
| J W Jessop ... | 46 | 46 | 92 |
| H T Busch ... | 47 | 46 | 93 |

SILVER MEDAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J Longbottom ... | 47 | 48 | 95 |
| J A Cherry ... | 49 | 52 | 101 |
| H E Harrington ... | 50 | 52 | 102 |
| G H Dawes ... | 51 | 51 | 102 |
| J R Landon ... | 58 | 45 | 103 |

HAND CAP.

| | 1st | 2nd | H'cap. | Net Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J A Cherry ... | 49 | 52 | —13 | 83 |
| A L S Roberts ... | 41 | 43 | + 2 | 86 |
| J Longbottom ... | 47 | 48 | — 8 | 87 |
| W P Pechey ... | 42 | 45 | Scr | 87 |
| H E Harrington... | 50 | 52 | —15 | 87 |
| R D England ... | 48 | 43 | + 3 | 88 |
| J E F Curry ... | 55 | 50 | —16 | 89 |
| H F Busch ... | 47 | 46 | — 4 | 89 |
| T M Downie ... | 55 | 50 | —16 | 89 |
| W J Foulkes ... | 56 | 50 | —16 | 90 |
| J W Jessop ... | 46 | 45 | — 1 | 91 |
| E E Savi ... | 51 | 54 | —14 | 91 |
| J R Landon ... | 54 | 45 | —12 | 91 |
| G H Dawes ... | 51 | 51 | —10 | 92 |
| H E Hart ... | 49 | 46 | Scr | 95 |
| M D Crichton ... | 62 | 48 | —14 | 96 |

## POONA RACES.

### Fifth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 17.

Though there were light showers during the week, the afternoon to-day was ideal, and a card of eight events gave another very good day's sport in which there were some bad upsets. Some hot favourites however came home giving punters an advantage. H. H. the Kour Saheb Patiala was on the course and has to be congratulated for his win with Malmsey in the spring, his new Jockey, Poole, riding a good cool race. The other two races for big horses, both went to Ramshaw the trainer, who thus pulls off another double in one day. There were two falls in the steeplechase, but luckily both Captains Fell and O'Brien Butler were unhurt, in fact the latter remounted and ran third. Sholto had the easiest win we have seen being away on his own astern. War Cloud fell and pulling double all the way as anticipated in former notes. Black Douglas proved himself a wonderful finisher, running on under the whip, though Hilarity at the distance was slightly leading. As last year Bonny Boy could only get second, when the favourite, Malmsey, running muchly improved, whereas the Cellarer got off poorly from the start. Tofie Pasha again won the closed race as he liked after Good Shot made all the running. Famous having no Precious to meet, had nothing to beat, being ridden in a waiting race with Grand Duke leading to the bend. Dumra caused a very bad upset, winning fairly comfortably with the favourite, Tachreet, under the whip, Jehangir promising but failing to stay second. The outsider, Prime Minister, after an exciting race with Mudkoor, was most unlucky in being badly bumped by Zoolphokar a furlong from home, Aden causing surprise by leading most of the way and finishing third. Finally the public went strong for Mishriff who came away from Noomas, late Sir Albert, quite comfortably at the right time every occasion except one. Brown has ridden the winner of the last race. Details:—

CLOSED RACE—THE SERVICE PLATE.—Distance seven furlongs.

Capt. Hodgson's Tofic Pasha, 10st. 5lbs.....Capt. Tomkinson 1
Capt. Mansel's Good Shot, 9st. 12lbs.....Capt. O'Brien Butler 2
Mr. Crawford's Dilerjung, 9st. 3lbs.....Mr. J. H. Crawford 3
Major Davies's Little King, 9st. 12lbs.....Capt. M. C. Cudden 4

ALSO RAN:—Orion 10st. 2lbs. Owner.

BETTING:—3 to 1 on Tofic Pasha; 6 to 1 against Dilerjung; 10 to 1 Little King and Good Shot.

THE RACE.—Good Shot and Tofic Pasha led out, then the latter pulled back, Orion and Little King followed the leader. At the five furlongs Tofic Pasha came up and at the bend ran second to Good Shot, eventually winning hard held by one length; three lengths between next two, same distance between third and fourth. Time—1 min. 45 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by Bleach.

THE HADAPSAR PLATE.—(Divided) Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Braine's Dumra 7st. 9lbs.....Kuhn 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s Tachreet, 8st. 12lbs.....Brown 2
Mr. Goculdas's Jehangir, 8st. 13lbs.....Hoyt 3
Mr. Oomer's Ashroff, 8st. 11lbs.....Barrett 4

ALSO RAN:—Lookman 8st. 12lbs, Ferguson; Gafal 9st., Enl; Solitaire 7st., Vincent.

BETTING:—Evens Tachreet; 4 to 1 against Jehangir and Lookman; 7 to 1 Ashroff; and fifteens the winner.

THE RACE.—Lookman led from Solitaire and Tachreet, then Solitaire led from Ashroff, Tachreet, and Jehangir; near the turn Ashroff assumed command closely followed by Jehangir who at the distance looked the winner, but less than a furlong from home Dumra came alongside and going on held Tachreet safe and won by a length; four lengths between second and third and two lengths between third and fourth. Time—1min 41 2-5secs.

Winner trained by C B Mahomed.

ARAB MEDIUM PLATE.—Winner Rs. 750 second Rs. 250 and third Rs. 150. Distance one mile and a half.

Mr Beg's Famous 9st 7lbs.....Evans 1
Messrs Haji Mahomed Mahomed and Faraj bin Sanad's Hoojaz 7st 5lbs.....Mujeed 2
Mr. Ali bin Talibs Grand Duke 8tt. 10lbs. Southall 3

Mr. G. K's Submit 7st. 11lbs.....Kuhn 4

ALSO RAN:—Well Done 9st. 3lbs., Barrett; Dawood Beg 8st. 13lbs., Native; Shawcutt 8st. 12lbs., Hoyt; Guinea Merchant 8st. 11b. car. 8st. 2lbs., Robinson.

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Famous; 4 to 1 against Grand Duke; 8 to 1 Well Done, and tens and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Grand Duke was first away with Shawcutt, Hoojaz and famous in close attendance; at the five furlongs three were running level, but out of the three Grand Duke was clearly in front, shortly joined by Famous. These leading Hoojaz by three clear lengths in the straight; Famous won easing up by half a length, Hoojaz coming later by a neck in front of Grand Duke; three lengths next. Time—2 mins. 29 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by Cowasjee Burjorjee.

THE BEGINNER'S CHASE.—Winner Rs.1,000 second Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200. Steeplechase:—Distance 2 miles and one furlong.

The Zamindar of Sivagiri's Sholto, 10st. 10lbs. Hayhoe 1
Mr. Esleas' Farewel, 9st. 5lbs. car 10st. 8lbs.... Mr. Kenworthy 2
Capt. Leahy's Smal Scotch, 9st. 5lbs. .....Capt. O'Brien Butler 3
Mr. Tenlon's Xerxena, 9st. 5lbs.....Bratton 4

ALSO RAN:—War Cloud 9st. 5lbs. car. 9st. 6lbs Capt. Fell.

BETTING:—2 to 1 on Sholto; 4 to 1 against War. Cloud, tens the rest

THE RACE.—Xerxena gave a deal of trouble at the post and eventually left, followed the others a furlong behind. Sholto led Farewell with War Cloud second and Small Scotch third. At the two furlongs jump Small Scotch fell, at the next one War Cloud came down leaving Sholto twenty lengths lead; at the mile Farewell was second. Sholto won anyhow. At the last jump Small Scotch fell when close to Farewell, the rider remounted and came in, third. Time—4 mins 57 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by Ramshaw.

THE SUMMER PLATE.—Handicap for horses. Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200 Distance 5 furlongs.

The Kour Saheb of Patiala's Malmsey 8st 8lbs..... Poole 1
Mr Galstaun's Bonny Boy 8st 5lbs.....Ferguson 2
Mr G K's Chivalry 8st 11lbs..... Barrett 3
Mr Alp's The Cellare (8st 5lb).....Kuhn 4

ALSO RAN.—Hopper 9st 7lbs, Robinson; Lord Carlyon 8st 6lbs Hot; Metal Girl 7st 2lbs McGlone.

BETTING.—5 to 4 against Bonny Boy; 5 to 2 Malmsey; 5 to 1 Chvalry, 8 to 1 Lord Carlyon and The Cellarer.

THE RACE.—Hopner led together with Malmey, and Chivalry, behind being Bonny Boy; at the turns Malmsey led on the trails Chivalry coming to his girths from the istance. Bonny Boy challenged outside but Malmsey held him comfortably by a length; neck next two; head between third and fourth. Time—1 mi 4 secs.

Winner trained by Bence.

THE HADAPSAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 00; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 100; handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under.

Mr. Gold's Prime Minster, 8st. 2lbs....Bobinson 1
Mr. R. R. S's Mudkoor, 9st. 0lb .....Brown 2
Mr. Moloney's Aden, 8st. 4lbs.....Vincent 3
Mr. Farage's Woolwinde, 8st 5lbs. car 8st. 6lbs. Evans 4

ALSO RAN:—Zoolphakar 9st 3lbs. Ferguson; Director 8st. 8lbs. Barrett; Lasibdas 8st. 3lbs. Hoyt; Mudhool 8st 11bs. car. 8. 2lbs. Native; Antica 7st. 13lbs. car 8st 0lb Southall; Zomal 7st 12lbs. car. 7st. 13lbs. Spear; Mutrood 7stt 9lbs. Kuhn.

BETTING:—Evens Mudkoor 4 to 1 against Woolwinder; 6 to 1 Zoolphokar; 7 to 1 Mutrood; 20 to 1 Aden and Prime Minister.

THE RACE:—Mudkoor was first, but gave way to Aden Mutrood, Zoomal, Woolwinder in the order named; nearing the turn the field was well together Woolwinder moving second with Prime Minister; at the turn Prime Minister assumed command Zoolphokarr outside closing in and bumping Mudkoor badly. A good race home. Won by ½ head; a length between second and third, a neck separating third and fourth Time—1min 42 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs, 300, and third Rs. 200. Handicap for horses. Distance, one mile and a half.

The Zamindar of Sivagiri's Black Douglas 9st 7lbs Barrett 1
Mr Kelso's Hilarity 9st 8lbs..... Hill 2
Mr G. K's Devereux 7st 11lbs.....Kuhn 3
Mr Captain's San Remo, 9st 6lbs.....Robinson 4

BETTING.—Evans Black Douglas; 7 to 4 Hilarity; 4 to 1 Devereux; and 5 to 1 San Remo.

THE RACE.—Black Douglas was poorly away, Devereux leading out from San Remo, the latter soon settling down with the lead, at the mile Black Douglas had drawn up passing Devereux; nearing the half mile Hilarity drew up close to Black Douglas, these passing the leader at the three furlongs; a grand race from the bend Hilarity gaining a very slight lead at the distance, but Black Douglas drew up again and won by a head; three lengths and two and a half lengths. Time—2mins. 46 4-5secs.

Winner trained by Ramshaw.

THE LILLIPUT NOVICE PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs—Winner Rs. 500. second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100, for Maiden Arab Ponies 13·3 and under. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr. Valiji Moosaji's Mishriff, 8st. 9lbs....Brown 1
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Noomas late Sir Albert, (8st. 6lbs.) .....Evans 2
Mr. Goculdass' Mexico, 8st. .....Hoyt 3
Mr. Dhere's Grill, 8st. 6lbs.....Barrett 4

ALSO RAN:—Zahaf 8st. 6lbs. Fahad; Young Skylark 8st. 6lbs. Dhondi; Turkish General 8st. 6lbs, Hazza; Artijad 8st. 3lbs. Native; Dimshak 8st. 3lbs. Etul; Takte Jamshed 8st. 3lbs. Southall; Cushmur 8st. Ferguson; Six Fifty 7st. 6lbs. Native; Scout 7st. 5lbs McGlone.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Mishriff; 5 to 1 Grill and Noomas; 6 to 1 Ordinary and Mexico; tens and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Very good start; running well the field bunched to the turn, Young Skylark, Takte Jamshed, Ordinary and Noomas being prominent; at the turn Noomas led with Grill, but at the distance Mishriff was up clear away, Mexico coming late for place. Won by a length and a half; neck and one and a half. Time—1min. 11 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. F. L. Clifford, on return to duty, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden.

Major R. J. T. Stewart to be Cantonment Magistrate, Kirkee.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. W. Sloane, Assistant Superintendent of Police Ahmedabad, is cancelled at his request.

Mr. J. M. Mackay, Assistant Engineer, is, on return to duty, posted to the East Khandesh District.

Mr. A. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Jamrao Canal District to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 13th August or subsequent date.

The Honourable Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, is allowed combined leave for six months, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Hojel, M. B., B.Ch. (Dublin), I. M. S., is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the date of relief.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie, M. B. (Abard). C. M., I. M. S., to act as Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Hojel, M. B, B. Ch. (Dub.), I. M. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 12th August.

Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, Assistant Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for one month.

Dr. R. W. Fisher, M.B., D.P.H., to the Director of the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.

Mr. E. J. Ellery, R.I.M., to be President of the Boiler Commission, vice Mr. B. H. Hewett on leave.

Mr. T. H. Knight, R.I.M., to be a Member of the Bombay Boiler Commission vice Mr. E. J. Ellery, R.I.M.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Major Neville Sneyd Bertie-Clay (R.G.A.) resigns his Commission.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel John Sarjant, V.D., resigns his Commission and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Colonel with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Major James Mortimer Templer, V.D, resigns his Commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps; Captain William Primrose Pechey resigns his Commission; and Second-Lieutenant Andrew Duncan Rollo to be Lieutenant vice E. C. Lloyd, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dudley Hepburn Stent to be Second Lieutenant, vice R. Garrett, promoted; George Henry Lewis Remington to be Second Lieutenant vice A. D. Rollo, promoted; Douglas Owen Milner-Moore to be Second Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption; Vivian Norman Ffolliott Powell to be Second-Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I. M. S., has been allowed to return to duty.

On return from leave Mr. J. M. Macky, P. W. D., is posted to the Central Division.

The special leave on urgent private affairs granted to Mr. J. B. Chapman, P.W.D., has been commuted into furlough and extended for six months on medical certificate.

Mr. J. A. Gayer is transferred from the Southern Division to the Public Works Department, Secretariat.

## GERMAN BOY SCOUTS.

### Holiday in England.

About thirty Wander Vogeln from Berlin are now concluding a fortnight's camping on Dartmoor. They are divided into parties of seven or eight each, under the dragomanship of an English scout. Each lad carries a rucksack, which seems to contain his linen only, and at the back of that are slung all manner of parcels, overcoats, tent sheet, ground sheet, and, at last, a big cooking spoon and aluminium pot of about two gallon capacity; in two cases out of seven there are also mandolines gay with ribbons inscribed with the names of fair donors in Germany. The lads are in stockings, moleskin knickers, and jackets, and wear in their hats peasant feathers.

The tent, which covers a square of six feet each way, stands barely a yard high and is almost flat-roofed, with a good wall at each side thus making the whole floor space available. The poles are in three sections and the canvas is in sections that button together. It is the German army pattern tent. The rest of the equipment is equally good, and has the same diplomas. A tripod cooking stand of simple and effective design—army pattern; the cocoa excellent of flavour—army brand, pocket electric lamps, knives, forks, and so on—all the best product of working experience.

Their music helps largely to make the lads popular wherever they go. They strum a march step as they move along, and sing frequent songs with the instinct of part singers. Their own glees are kept for special friends, their usual repertoire being composed of English songs. Their English companion, who wears nearly two dozen efficiency badges, told me he was learning something every day. The German scouts' topography is first rate

## BY THE WAY.

### MITCHAM FAIR.

It is announced by the "Era" that an agreement has been reached with regard to the forthcoming fair at Mitcham—Mr. H. Mallaby Deeley, M. P., and the Rev. T. Horne (with the knowledge of the Home Secretary) acting for all parties concerned and in the interests of good rule and order at the coming fair, have agreed that the fair for more year shall be held on the ancient fair green. This will be done in the earnest hope that next year the fair may find a better site on another part of Mitcham Common. The Showmen's Guild will pay the Mitcham Conservators the usual tolls in a lump sum and will set out the fair, giving a preference to the old tenants. This will obviate the disturbance of gipsies and others jumping the claims, and will bring the fair once again within the ancient charter rights and privileges. The "Era" hopes that this temporary arrangement for the coming fair will lead to the proper removal of the fair to a more suitable site in 1912, and thus liberate the old fair green that it may become what its central position so eminently indicates—a beauty spot and a garden for the people of Mitcham

### DISTURBED ALBANIA.

Apropos of the troubles in Albania, the "Journal des Debats" has an interesting article on the situation. It points out that in spite of the fact that the commanders of the Turkish troops have received orders to abstain from all measures of cruelty, the situation remains very grave. The cruel measures that have been taken to repress the insurrection, and which very largely caused it in the first instance, are not likely to be forgotten by the Albanians, who look to Austria-Hungary to assist them. It seems that they have some reason to expect Austrian intervention, because the Treaty of Passarovitz gives Austria a protectorate (so far, at least, as religion is concerned) over Albania. Now the tribes in revolt are Catholic tribes, whose churches have been burned to the ground, and who therefore consider that they have a right to receive the protection of Austria according to this treaty. The "Fremdenblatt" forgets to state that the protectorate is exclusively religious, but it is generally assumed that Austria would push it a point further. If, says the "Debats," Austria considers the actual condition of affairs intolerable, and if Russia and Italy wish to place Montenegro outside any possibility of Turkish reprisals, no one can say where the Albanian affair might lead Europe. Bosnia and Dalmatia are following the revolution with the keenest, interest for the Albanians are more or less their kinsmen, and there are not a few Catholics in both the Austrian provinces, which are admirably governed. The situation, indeed, is full of danger.

### THE REAL ADMIRAL TOGO.

The "Bystander," which has the lightness and convenience of a baby aeroplane when compared with the unwieldy proportions of some of its weekly brethren, quotes the following story from a Newcastle correspondent: "Admiral Togo has been staying in Newcastle for a few days as the guest of Sir Andrew Noble. Helped to show him the Elswick works, and in the evening we were at a reception which Lady Noble gave to meet the great hero. He is very nice—so modest, and gentle, and unassuming. At the beginning of the evening he was standing at the end of the room, with his aide-de-camp behind him. People were brought up and presented to him, and he blushed crimson and seemed hardly able to find words to answer their polite compliments. He sometimes pretended not to understand English, and made his aide-de-camp act as interpreter for him, but subsequently he talked very nicely to us in quite good English. When he stood up to speak to us some clumsy person in passing pushed the sofa so that it went against a lamp and very nearly upset it. Togo turned instantly and caught the sofa and pulled it back, and then quietly continued speaking to us. I never saw anything so quick and so calm."

### LEITH OVER THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

A book on "South Leith Records," compiled from parish registers by Mr. D. Robertson, has just been published in Edinburgh. In the opening paragraph of the records—1588—one sees the grim old Presbyterian Church as a moral censor and corrector. Thus on May 25 a tailor is ordained to pay one pound for breaking the Sabbath. Fines were levied for drunkenness, and the money given to the poor. The "pillar" or stool of repentance was constantly in use, so that it became worn out. Offenders against morals were frequently arrayed in linen or sackcloth, and some had papers on their heads narrating their misdeeds. Deacons and very ordinary people were dealt with for consulting witches and warlocks, and there was a man who lived in Musselburgh who had a big reputation for testing such women. The usual trial was to search for blue or red marks or birthmarks, and to burn the spots with a hot iron, or insert a pin or needle. If the victim did not feel the wound or shriek, or if blood did not flow, then there was no longer any doubt she was a witch.

### STRANGE SUNDAY SCENES.

In the church in the seventeenth century there were few seats, and stools were freely used. Often unseemly scuffles took place for a good stance. Bairns placed and boys fought, and men walked in and out while the minister preached. The 'Edinburgh Evening News" reminds us that the beadle was ever busy keeping order and waking sleepers. Women were warned not to sit with plaids about their heads, for the plaids were often cloaks to slumber. In some churches the beadle actually got money to buy tar to place on the heads of women who slumbered. People sometimes grumble now at the sound of the bells; but of old they rang three times for each service—and hour to warn the people to get ready, again when the reader began his service, and thirdly when the minister entered. Bell ringing was evidently real hard labour on Sunday, when all other manual work was forwarded down. In 1644, the people were advised that none should carry water from the wells to their houses on the Lord's Day, but must have it in the Saturday before.

### RANSOMING SAILORS FROM PIRATES.

All sorts of collections were raised in the Church; but in Leith it was no uncommon thing to take special collections for ransoming sailors captured by pirates. In days when Scottish ships sailed from Leith to Portugal and the Levant with their cargoes of wool and dried salmon and herring, they were often pounced upon by pirates, who sold their crews into slavery in Algiers and Barbary. Some were ransomed and some escaped with the marks of brutal ill-usage. The remarkable change in the social life is repeatedly shown in the Records. Ten o'clock closing was introduced as long ago as 1643; but in these early days, the publican was not so severely criticised as now. The keeping of taverns was a profession highly esteemed. Indeed, in 1576, the General Assembly granted permission to members and session clerks to "tap ale, beer, or wine, and to keep an open tavern."

### BISHOP'S STORIES AGAINST THEMSELVES.

The "Milwaukee News" says that Bishop Whipple has many amusing stories in his books relating to his work among the Indians. On one occasion he was visiting one of the tribes, and after dinner he and one of the chief were to go on a long ride. "Will it be safe for me to leave my baggage here?" asked the bishop before they started. "Yes," was the reply of the chief, "there is not a white man within forty miles of here." Bishop Potter was fond of telling of one occasion when he was to address an organisation of women, and just before the time for the meeting to begin the bishop said to the lady who was to preside: "I suppose that there are to be a lot of long-winded speakers," "No," replied the lady sweetly; "only yourself."

### THE ST. MARTIN'S LETTER-BAG.

One takes the following from "St. Martin's-le-Grand" the excellently conducted magazine of the Home postal service: After accepting an innocent looking box addressed to Heidelberg a few days since, a lady member of the counter staff at Woking was somewhat staggered to find the contents declared as "Ashes after Cremation; Value, Nil". It is interesting to note that the parcel, which weighed 9lb. 8oz., was duly accepted and despatched at a cost of two shillings. Extract from a letter addressed to the Secretary, General Post Office: "In yours of March 29th, you refer to a letter sent 2nd ultimo. This we have not received, but have the letter dated February 2nd." A correspondent sends us the following inscription which was observed upon a parcel addressed to Canada: "This little parcel contains only a little present, viz., a pocket knife for my son and some scissors for his wife. If anybody who has to handle it, feels inclined to appropriate it, may God give them Grace to resist the temptation." The magazine contains many articles of general interest.

## GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"SALLY BISHOP" AT THE PRINCE OF WALES.

There are ninety-nine good reasons against the conversion of a novel into a play; there is one in favour—that the novel will advertise the play and the play, if successful, will advertise the novel. In the case of "Sally Bishop", says a dramatic correspondent in mail week, the ninety-nine prevail, so far as I can judge. And yet the weakness of the piece is not due to the ordinary faults of the adopted novel, but chiefly to the fact that the author does not seem to possess the instincts of a dramatist. "Sally Bishop" began very well. We had Miss Agnes Thomas acting superbly as a kind of savage Virgin, protector of a little typist whom she loved. The typist was Sally Bishop; Miss Thomas represented Miss Jane Hailard, who made designs for lace. We were all intensely amused when Mr. Arthur, who had just been appointed cashier in a bank at £200 a year, came to the home of the young ladies in a garret to offer his hand, heart, and salary to pretty Miss Bishop. For Mr. Arthur's part was neatly drawn, and Mr. Baskcomb played it very, very cleverly. For years past I have loved Mr. Baskcomb as "Slightly Soiled" in "Petar Pan," and once rather hated him as the Clown in Mr. Barrie's play called "Pantaloon." He gave a piece of character-acting of quite remarkable ability. When he had disappeared the play began, and so did the trouble. We discovered that Sally, a sentimental simpleton, made the acquaintance on a omnibus of a gentleman, and had been to the theatre with him and dined with him at his rooms, and was expecting him to call and take her out for the evening. Janet was a kind of self-constituted watch-dog over Sally; her method of watch-dogging was to leave the lamb alone with the wolf, which it seems to me is not really the best method. So before Mr. Traill called she titivated pretty Sally, and when he arrived left him alone with her. Thereupon he kissed the pretty typist and said he loved her. She promptly consented to marry him, and he explained that he had an insurmountable objection to marriage, and so they bade farewell.

A HOPEFUL FIRST ACT.

It was a hopeful kind of first act, but the second opened rather weakly with the visit to Mr. Traill of his sister, a society lady, and the rather remarkable girl whom she desired to have as sister-in-law. The girl was got rid of—not very neatly—and then Sally came to the wolf's den, or rather lair—I am not quite sure about the technical name for the place in respect of which the wolf does not pay rent or rates and taxes. Her object was to return to him a present—at least, she said so, the dear sweet, calculating simpleton. And so, after a little scene between her and the sister, who quickly gauged her Sally was left alone with Mr, Traill, who embraced her again, and thereupon the curtain fell. The lawless idyll did not last very long: Sally grew jealous of her lover and "played spy" upon him, and there was a quarrel and a separation. So she went down to her mother, but she did not get on very well with her: since I am not acquainted with Sally's mother, I should not like to say who ought to be blamed for the family dissension. Sally came back to London and in the last act we found her in Traill's rooms in Saville-row, packing up with the intention of going to leave again with janet for awhile. Janet turned up, and when she heard that Traill was coming to see the ex-typist she discreetly got out of the way.

SALLY BECOMES PATHETIC.

So the lover returned, and thereupon Sally was quite pathetic, and explained how lonely she felt, and how hopless her life was, and how much she regretted that she had not a baby, even illegitimate; and when he suggested that no one need know what had happened between them she mentioned that she had told the awful truth to a man who had offered to marry her; I guess, perhaps wrongly, that she was willing to have accepted him, if he had stood the shock of discovery; this particular detail seemed indiscreet. Traill, perhaps because he was a little chilled by this disclosure, stated that he was going to marry the lady chosen for him by his sister-in-law. Why, I do not know, since he was a rich young gentleman and a prosperous barrister, and, of course, was in love with Sally. Thereupon Sally dashed out of the room and shut herself up in an adjoining chamber. Janet returned, and then came some business with a letter which Traill ought to have received a month earlier. It was not read to us, but we were induced to believe that it proved that Traill's fiancee was a dreadfully bad young woman. Thereupon, if I quite understand the psychology of the play, he became very anxious to marry Sally. At this moment a noise in the adjoining chamber caused Janet to guess that Sally was committing suicide by suffocating herself with gas. We did not hear the noise, so I cannot tell whether it was made by the gas or by Sally but, judging by my ignorance of the subject, it was very good gas if likely to be fatal under the circumstances in the time permitted to it. Traill burst open the door, which certainly was not a very good door, and did no credit to Saville Row. So Traill brought out this semi-conscious "maid no more," if I may quote the dramatic title of a chapter in Tess of the d'Urbervilles and she murmured in his arms, and the curtain came down and nobody supposes that they lived happy-ever-after although they got married.

PLAY NEVER REALLY ALIVE.

It is my duty as an observer to say that the play was well received, but the essential characters are mere adaptable stage figures used with comparatively little skill, and the piece is never really alive. Apart from the fact that before the wedding bells were in range the hero and heroine had been too intimate, one would say simply that it is "Family Herald," after the clever scenes in the first act. Therefore it is unnecessary to speak at all strongly about the concession to the public state in causing Sally to be rescued in her attempted suicide. Miss Markham showed talent in the part of the heroine, yet not much real grip of character. Mr. Dennis Eadie was disappointing as the naughty hero; one expected an actor of his talent to give life to the colourless lay figure. However, to be fair, he cannot be blamed for not achieving the impossible.

CLOSE OF SEASON AT NEW THEATRE.

In consequence of the theatre being required for redecorating purposes before the autumn season, Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry have been compelled to finish their season at the New Theatre sooner than they anticipated, and the last performance of "The Scarlet Pimpernel" took place on Saturday evening of mail week—that is, for the present, of course, for the play is certainly not being withdrawn finally just yet.

"ŒDIPUS REX."

Mr. Martin Harvey has now definitely concluded arrangements with Mr. Frank Rendle for the production of Max Reinhardt's "Œdipus Rex" at Covent Garden on January 15 next. Professor Reinhardt's stage manager will shortly visit London in order to determine how much of the arena shall be given up to the actors. Diagrams of the stalls seats will also have to be drawn up in order that the box-office may know the exact number of stalls for the advance booking, which will open shortly.

MRS. BENSON TO PRESENT A NEW PLAY.

Mrs. F. R. Benson is busy with the preparation of a modern one-act play, in which she will appear shortly in London and the leading provincial towns. Written by a well-known French dramatist, the play is described as one which has already created a great sensation in many Continental cities. It is added that the announcement may be taken as an indication that the company intend to enlarge the scope of their activity by producing pieces by modern authors, in addition to the running of their Shakespearian companies.

"THE HONEYMOON."

Miss Marie Tempest has decided to postpone her American tour and by arrangement with Messrs. Shubert is continuing in management in London, having concluded an arrangement with Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie whereby she will open at the Royalty Theatre in the later weeks of September in a new comedy by Arnold Bennett entitled "The Honeymoon."

HEAT WAVE TELLS ITS TALE.

The heat wave is telling its tale. "In consideration of the continued hot weather," the run of "The Girl Who Couldn't Lie "terminated at the Criterion Sir Charles Wyndham has expressed a strong desire, however, to revive the play at a more seasonable time. In the meantime, Mr. Keble Howard, the author will take the piece on tour, in conjunction with his well-known shorter piece, "Compromising Martha."


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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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